(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER)

explained to him and the other Members. If he insists that an opportunity should be given now alone and that no other business should be conducted before that, it would not be correct.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಇದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪತಾನೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಇದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. "ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು" ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಲೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಇದಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಕಾಂಪ್ಲಿಕೇಟೆಡ್ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಗಲೇ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ತುರ್ತಾಗಿ ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I have already stated whatever I wanted to say. I am not going to allow any more time for discussing this matter. I call upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to begin his reply.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Thank you very much Sir, for the time given.........

Sri K. LAKKAPPA.—On a point of order, Sir.

ನಿನ್ನೆಯದಿವಸ ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನನಗೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ, ದಯೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is no time; he can speak on Demands.

Budget Estimates For 1964-65

General discussion—(contd.)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for all the Hon'ble Members for having taken at least one hour in discussing something and getting nothing out of it.

(Interruption from several Members)

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—On a point of order, Sir. I request the Hon'ble Speaker to direct the Finance Minister to withdraw these words. ಒಂದು ಘಂಟೆಯ ಕಾಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

What is that we wanted? It is not a profit making; it is not a 'choukasi vyapara' here. He cannot take this in that manner. ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಲಘುವಾಗಿ ಏನೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ.

10-30 A. M.

[Mr. SPEAKER.—In the Chair.]

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have got the highest respect for the Leader of the Opposition and all the Members. When I said, after a discussion of one hour, we did not reach any thing, all that I mean was that we did not reach any final conclusion. That is my explanation. I wanted that some decision should be given by the Chair. But the Chair wanted some time to look into the records and wanted to reserve the decision for tomorrow or day after tomorrow. Therefore we did not reach the conclusion. That was all that I meant and nothing else.

(Some Hon'ble Members rose)

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister has not yielded. When one Hon'ble Member is on his legs, no other Hon'ble Member is entitled to get up unless he yields to his appeal or there is a point of order.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—On a point of order.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಕಾಲ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಕಟುತರವಾದ ಟೀಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಂತಹ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಾಗ ಇಂಥಹ ಆಪಾದನೆಗಳಾದವು ಎಂದು ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿರೋಧಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲೀ, ಅಥವಾ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲೀ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆಯ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ 293 ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯಂತೆ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್‌ರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರದೊಳಗೇನೇ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೊಬ್ಬರು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಆಗ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಕಾಲ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಕಾಲ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತೇ? ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಈಗ ಮುಗಿಯದೇ ಹೋದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಅರ್ಥ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರು. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯ ಕಾಲ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಿಮಗೇನೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ಇದು ಸಭೆಯ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is a very interesting point of order. I was not present. I will read all that has happened during this one hour. Regarding the personal statement or explanation that any Hon'ble Member wanted to make, if I remember right, when Sri Kadidal Manjappa made a speech and made certain refutations......

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I had not finished my speech.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I believe after Sri B. J. Linge Gowda spoke, Sri Kadidal Manjappa wanted to make a personal statement and explanation and I gave him an opportunity. Afterwards Sri Linge Gowda repeated what he had said that he had written to the then Chief Minister and to Sri Kadidal Manjappa and that he did not receive any reply.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I was not here when the Hon'ble Member made the allegations

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why was he not here? It is the duty of every member to be present.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—You cannot expect us always to be here.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He is expected to be here at all times, and every member is also expected to be here likewise; but I know it is not practicable. Of course the expectation or the intention to that every member, just like the Speaker, ought to be here throughout the proceedings.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Unfortunately when the Hon'ble Member made the allegations, I was not here When he was about to conclude, I entered the hall. A friend of mine told that he had made certain allegations against me to the effect that I had gone to Channapatna on a particular day......

Mr. SPEAKER.—Has he read the speech?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I did not make a full statement yesterday. That is my submission.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Even now, I want to know whether he has read the proceedings? Or, is he talking on hearsay?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I have got it from the Press reports.

Mr. SPEAKER.—My question is very simple. If he is speaking on the basis of what others have said, I am not taking cognisance of it. If he wants to read the speech of the Hon'ble Member, I am prepared to give him a copy in ten minutes.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It is left to you. I am anxious to make a statement and to explain certain things and to rebut the allegations made against me. In fairness, I may be allowed an opportunity. I have been in public life for a long time and I am entitled to an opportunity. Yesterday, I could not make a full statement, because, I was not here when the Hon'ble Member made the allegations. I only stood up and said that the allegations against me were not true. I was relying on a version of my friends given to me. If an opportunity is given to me......

Mr. SPEAKER.—It appears that we have been discussing so much for the last one hour on the basis of insufficient material. I put it to the Hon'ble Member, would he like to have a copy of the proceedings?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I only submit and pray that I may be given an opportunity either today or some other time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Still there is an evasive answer.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I have not gone through the proceedings.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Would he like to have it?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We have spent ten minutes. I want to give a copy of it to him. But if he does not want......

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Thank you very much.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Finance Minister will reply.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far seventy Hon'ble Members have participated in the debate and the discussion was of a general nature. And, there will be other opportunities for all Hon'ble Members to talk on different Demands. This time, a new procedure has been adopted.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Even if the Hon'ble Minister wants to change now, I will not permit him.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, this time when we were discussing in the Business Advisory Committee it was considered and thought fit to discuss the subjects pertaining to each Minister instead of taking different demands which will be very convenient for the Minister concerned who is in charge of different portfolios to be present for the whole day, and hear the criticism of all the Hon'ble Members and be in a position to reply at the close of the day or the next day. So, it will be better for all the Hon'ble Members to bring in more details pertaining to their districts, or taluks or villages. This is an occasion on which all the Hon'ble Members are expected to make general observations regarding the resources and the expenditure and the possibilities of adding to our resource. If there are any policies which have been accepted by the Government they can point out whether they are right or wrong. If they want to make any new suggestions they can do so. I presume this is the type of discussion we have now.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Some of the Hon'ble Members have been invited for Tea, I believe on account of the atmosphere prevailing. Tea is waiting. I earnestly appeal that those of the Hon'ble Members who have been invited will please go and have it. The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker will be at the Table.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, we too have not taken tea. To enable us to have it, why not we adjourn for a shortwhile, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes. The House will now adjourn for 15 minutes.

The House adjourned for recess at Forty-five Minutes past Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of his speech, the Leader of the Opposition said that not sufficient return is coming back to the Government from irrigation schemes and projects like Sharavathy, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha. It is true that we have to invest not only lakhs of rupees but crores of rupees on these projects. While preparing plans and estimates, we take certain

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data and prepare the plans and estimates and start implementing the projects, but the schemes are not completed according to the schedule. Secondly, by the time the project is complete, the prices go up and there will be a change in the original estimates. That is why there is a difference between the original estimates and the actual expenditure on the completion of a project. As our farmers are innocent, illiterate and ignorant people, it is very difficult to convince them and make them use the water for irrigation purpose. They do not grow what crops are expected of them and if they do not grow such crops, they will not get good return. And if they do not get a good return, it will be impossible to collect money from them in the form of betterment levy or water rate. That is why in all these cases it has not been possible to get back the returns according to our expectations. We are paying now instalments and interest on the money which we have invested in such projects but we are not actually getting as much money as we ought to get from each project.

The second point raised by the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition is that there are irregularities in all these projects. I cannot say that there are no irregularities at all. The Accounts Committees are there to look into the accounts and whenever they find certain irregularities they point them out to us and we pass them on to the department concerned or to the Public Accounts Committee After all, that Committee looks into the whole matter. Then, they submit their report. That report is placed before this House and the Upper House. There is ample opportunity for us to criticise such irregularities. If there are irregularities we can set them right and regularise them. We cannot say that there have been no irregularities at all. In big projects they are bound to occur. I cannot deny that there are no irregularities at all, but proper arrangements have been made recently by the Finance Department to send necessary personnel who are duly qualified to look into the accounts and complete the accounts and audit.

Another remark which was made by the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition is that financial targets may be quite all right, but it is not the same case with physical targets. But the tendency of this Government or any other State Government or of the Government of India was to look towards the financial targets and not towards the physical targets. When we prepared the first plan, we got so much money and we thought that the entire money must be spent and then only we will get credit. By that we wanted to show to the people or to ourselves that our machinery is geared up and that we have spent money for the purpose for which it was given. But after some time what has happened is that the prices of certain articles began to rise. It was not correct to say that because we have spent all the money which was meant for a particular project we have done the best work. If the prices have gone up, naturally money might have been spent but the expected

physical target might not have been reached. That is why we are also taking into consideration before certifying that a particular work is perfect or not, that not only money is fully spent but that the physical target is also achieved. He did not mention one thing but I may mention it, namely, that it is not sufficient we are satisfied that the physical targets are reached. We must see whether the purpose for which a particular project was implemented is served or not. We have to satisfy ourselves regarding the financial target, the physical target and also the utility purpose. If there are irregularities and defects, it is the right of the members to point out and it is the bounden duty of the Government to accept them and rectify them. On those lines we are proceeding regarding big projects.

It was also suggested that some of the farms which have been experimented in various districts and taluks are not up to the mark and that the farmers are not interested in going to such farms, and that there is nothing to be learnt from such farms.

It may be true in some cases, but it cannot be said to be true that all the farms are bad, because it depends upon the land which is selected. If the officer in charge of a particular district selects a bad land and if he wants to have a farm there and show results, perhaps he will be a failure and because he is a failure there we cannot say that all the farms selected in all the districts are useless and nothing should be learnt from the experience of persons working in such farms. So the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member that the farms should be closed down is not correct. Instead of closing down, it is better to remove the lacuna, if any, and improve and show to the people how they should proceed further.

A point was made out that there is regional imbalance. It is not the intention of the Government to have any regional imbalance. If there is any and if it is due to the mistake of one or two, it may not be correct to generalise and say that it is the intention of Government as a whole to have such regional imbalances. For example, Upper Krishna is one of the biggest irrigation projects. There we are likely to spend about Rs. 100 to 120 crores, when we complete the entire project. When it is completed the food that is produced in that area is not to be used only by the people who are in that region, but that food will be distributed among the entire new Mysore State. Similarly, Sharavathy is the biggest possible hydel power project. It is in Shimoga District. Here power is to be generated. The power that is generated is so much that it cannot be consumed in that area by the people of Shimoga District alone or by the people of the districts round about Sharavathy. All the electricity generated at Sharavathy will have to be consumed by the people of entire new Mysore State. This is a commodity which will have to be used by one and all and so we cannot say that because Sharavathy is in a particular district it is only to benefit that region that we are thinking of starting a hydel power project in a place like Shimoga District.

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It was complained that the list of works costing less than Rs. 1 lakh has not been shown in the budget. It is true. I may request the Minister for Public Works to place before the House the list of such works before voting the demands of the Public Works Department. If he is not prepared to present that to the House, then I myself will prepare it and place before the House within two or three days so that you will know what exactly are the schemes which are costing less than Rs. 1 lakh and in which areas they will be taken up.

Then it was said that preference should be shown to very backward areas. In so far as minor irrigation works, wells, schools, etc., are concerned, necessary and proper distribution can be done in such areas depending upon the availability of the resources. But big irrigation projects have to be started only where they are feasible because they cannot be started in every district or taluk. If everybody says that a hydel power project should be started in his place, then it may be impossible to do so. But there are certain matters which can be done in every district, every taluk or every village and all such things we must do and there we should not have any sort of partiality or discrimination between one village and another or between one taluk and another or between one district and another or between one M. L. A. and another M. L. A. That we are not going to do. But if there are any mistakes they are to be accepted and if such mistakes are really there we are prepared to remove those mistakes and rectify them.

Several Hon'ble Members said that the budget is not a surplus budget. It would be clear that so far as revenue budget is concerned, adequate provision for the non-development and development departments including schemes which form part of the plan programmes has been made in the revenue budget and the revenue budget shows a small surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs. It is a correct figure and I have calculated personally and I have discussed it with the experts who are working in my department. It is really a surplus budget as far as the revenue budget is concerned. So nobody should doubt that I have tried to manipulate somehow or the other and try to show a surplus budget of Rs. 7 lakhs. It is a correct figure which I have given. It is not surplus as far as plan budget is concerned, I myself have come out and told what is going to be the deficit. I will come to that later on.

Provision is made for the obligatory payments like debt services on an increased scale in the revenue budget, (2) provision of nearly Rs. 95 to 97 lakhs for N.C.C., mid-day meal scheme, etc. Thirdly provision has been made for fee-concession in the current year. Considering all these points, this is a matter for which the members should give credit to the Finance Department for presenting a surplus budget at least as far as the revenue budget is concerned.

It was argued by one hon'ble member that there is a deficit of about Rs. 9 crores in the capital budget. So long as irregular capital works and power projects are there, there is no alternative to that. Because at times what happens is that some of the officers in the P.W.D. without

taking administrative approval and without taking financial sanction, start some of the works. Actually after they start the works if it is given to a contractor, naturally he is interested in completing that work and when the work is completed he is bound to ask for payment of his bill and at that time when the bill comes to the Finance Department if the Finance Minister or the Finance Department is very stiff and if they say 'No', what is to happen to the contractor. If I do not pay, naturally the contractor will go to a court for a decree for getting his money. Such things used to happen before, but now we have corrected it and we have now laid down the correct procedure that such works should not be taken up without taking administrative approval and without taking financial sanction and if any officer starts such works then he will be held personally responsible for it.

In a project like Sharavathy, originally we estimated that the cost of the project will be roughly Rs. 42 crores, but according to me if we want to build all the units and also the tail end projects completely the total amount required may be approximately Rs. 120 crores. When we planned for only Rs. 42 crores in the beginning and if today we are short of some funds, then it may not be correct to criticise the Government. We have done something here and something there when the project itself was estimated at a very low figure and when actually it was designed and examined by the C.W.P.C they made certain changes in design and we wanted to change the design according to their expert opinion, naturally the cost has gone up and we will have to adjust ourselves to it. When we prepared the third plan, at that time we thought that we will be completing all the items which were included in the third plan of the Government of Mysore and that the estimated total amount will be Rs. 250 crores out of which Rs. 110 crores will be ours and Rs. 140 crores will be the assistance of the Government of India. So there is bound to be some difference between the estimate which we made before the preparation of the plan and the estimate at the time of implementation and the completion of the project. On account of all such things, it is possible and I am expecting there may be a shortfall at the end of the third plan of about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 crores in the works which are taken up as planned items.

Out of Rs. 250 crores, we anticipated the State's share as under :—

		(Rs. in crores)
Balance from Current Revenue	...	9.80
Public Borrowings (net)	...	14.70
Small Savings	...	10.00
Unfunded Debt	...	5.50
Miscellaneous Capial Receipts	...	...
Contribution from Local Bodies and Public Undertakings	...	13.00
Reserves	...	15.00
Taxation	...	42.00
Total		110.00

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With regard to contribution from local bodies, it requires a little clarification. We expected that all the local bodies which borrowed money from the Government are going to pay the entire money. But it has become difficult for us to recover the entire money. We will do our best. There may be some shortfall.

According to performance so far, the position is expected to be:

(Rs. in crores)

Balance from Current Revenue	—8.00	(Shortfall due to revision of pay scales, increased expenditure on Education, Debt Service Charges, etc.)
Public Borrowings	23.00	
Small Savings	10.00	
Unfunded Debt	7.00	
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	—44.00	(Heavy shortfall due to higher repayment of loans, expenditure on buildings, etc., disbursement of loans and advances).
Contribution from Public Undertakings	8.00	
Reserves	37.00	
Taxation	29.00	
Total Resources	62.00	crores

We expected certain revenues from certain projects, but according to schedule, we are not getting any return from certain projects. But in respect of the loans we have taken whether from Government of India or foreigners, we have to pay instalments. That amount is to be given from the normal revenue and not from the returns we are getting from the projects.

In order to complete our projects which have been already included under the Third-Five-Year Plan, we have made a request to the Government of India to give temporary accommodation to the extent of Rs. 50 crores. If they do not accommodate us temporarily, it will be difficult for us to complete Sharavathy Project, to complete Tungabhadra right Bank, to complete Upper Krishna, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and Harangi, etc. It is possible for the Government of India to come to our aid. Last year, when there was emergency at that time, G.O.I. taxed us heavily and at that time according to the estimate F.M. did not expect that income which today the Government of India had got. There is some difference and they have got much more than expected. So, if the

Government of India is requested properly and if they are apprised that we will be suffering if these projects are not completed within the time and people will have to suffer permanently, I am sure, they will be good enough and they will be sympathetic enough to come to our aid and they may give us either Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores. But one thing is, we must be very firm. There should not be any difference between the Opposition Members and the Treasury Benches and that all of us will have to press with one voice that no project which is included in the Third-Five-Year Plan should be omitted and they must be completed according to schedule, and if there are difficulties regarding finances, we must request the Government of India to come to our aid and help us. That is the intentionof giving these figures.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has stated that the tax revenue has increased by Rs. 25.00 crores since 1958-59 and this is a heavy burden. But he did not refer to the corresponding expenditure during this period. Apart from increase in non-Development Departments like Police, Justice, etc., it may be seen that the expenditure in the Revenue Budget of some of the development departments like Irrigation, Agriculture, Industries, Education, Co-operation, Medical, Public Health, etc., has gone up from Rs. 39.00 crores to Rs. 66.00 crores, *i.e.*, by Rs. 27.00 crores. Whatever increase we have secured from taxes, the same has gone to the benefit of the development departments. So, my Hon'ble friend the Leader of the Opposition will understand the correct position. I am not saying anything against him. If he understands these things, he will agree with me and he will support me. He also said, I do not know whether he was very serious in saying that the present budget which has been presented by me is not a socialistic pattern of society budget. The major portion of the expenditure in all Departments is only for the benefit of the people in the taluks and villages. For example, orginally, there were only some colleges in places likeBangalore or Hubli or Dharwar. Now you are seeing that in every taluk, probably there is one college ; colleges and hospitals in cities and towns benefit people coming from villages also. Proposals to start dispensaries for men and animals in the rural areas is planned.

Sir, for every 25,000 cattle population, there will be one veterinary dispensary and for every 15,000 population of men there will be one dispensary. So, that plan is being worked out. Similarly, tanks and irrigation wells, primary schools and health units are exclusively for villages. Ultimately all the benefits of electricity projects and industries will go to the benefit of the workers who come from the rural areas. We will have to start small scale industries, home industries and rural industries. Then only it is possible for us to have some prosperity in the rural areas where they cannot entirely depend upon agricultural income. Unless additional income is given to the agriculturist, he does not survive and he will never become economically rich. I may admit that what has been done so far has not been sufficient. There I cannot differ because every individual has a right to say that what has been done within a period of 15 or 16 years is not sufficient and we could

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have done much more than what we had done. It depends upon the capacity of the Government, depends upon the capacity of the tax payer and the machinery of the Government. There is bound to be no objection on my side if anybody were to say that we have not done as much as we ought to have done and they may press upon the Government to do much more than what we have done so far. But with all types of different religions, cultures and other things, the achievements that have been attained are really substantial. It is not negligible, that much I can say.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—It is your point of view.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—I am giving my view-point and you gave your view-point. Comparison of our administration with the British Raj is not correct. The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition somehow or other said that he wanted to compare our administration with that of the British Administration.

11-30 A.M.

An analysis of the Budget will show that our revenue comprises of

		Crores
(1) Taxes including cesses from income-tax, Union excise duties.		54.71
(2) Interest receipts	...	7.30
(3) Forest	...	9.19
(4) Industries-gross	...	9.88
(5) Other Departments receipts	...	10.17
(6) Grants from Central Government	...	19.81
The Total is	...	110.06 crores

This amount is spent as below.—

		Crores
(1) Tax collection	...	3.14
(2) Debt	...	12.54
(3) Administration services, jails, police, courts, part of Revenue Department, General, Administration, etc.		10.35
(4) Other departments like Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Public Works and Forests		76.00
(5) Pensions	...	2.49
(6) Other miscellaneous items	...	6.47

Roughly, from this it can be seen that ninety per cent of the money is spent on welfare measures and development departments. Interest and debt is consequent on building assets which will give benefit for the

people in the future. So, it is not proper for Hon'ble Sri V. S. Patil to say that the Budget can be compared with the Budget of the British Raj. In the bigger projects, it is the people who are going to be benefited. It is not just like a British regime Budget, where the Police Department and the Revenue Department were getting the benefit, for the maintenance of law and order and also to get other benefit for their own trade and business.

Under Capital accounts, the net borrowings is about 30 crores, after setting off repayments. Our disbursement under Loans and Advances is about 7 crores. Our capital expenditure on projects, etc., is 36 crores. Hon'ble Sri V. S. Patil's argument is correct in one respect when he said that our investment should have some return. In the case of Tungabhadra or Ghataprabha, what he says is correct. We have not been able to get what we expected according to the schedule. We tried to find out the reasons for this and we came to know that the farmers, even if it was their duty to prepare field channels and make use of water for cultivating their lands, did not do so. Government thought about it and have sanctioned a sum of 3.50 crores for preparing field channels. Government is making use of its own machinery and it will collect all this amount from the farmers after the completion of the works.

Government will do its best to collect Betterment Levy and Water Rate and improve the returns, as suggested by Sri Patil and other Hon'ble Members. There are certain Hon'ble Members, who at times complain that we are not collecting very strictly Betterment Levy, Water Rate and other taxes.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—From the poor.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am not saying that I should collect and harass the poor. It is my general experience that it is not the poor people who complain. It is the rich people. In the name of the poor and to get maximum advantage, the rich people complain. That is what is found out. If all the Legislators here try to help Government in collecting dues and overdues from all the persons who can afford to pay and help our officers in collecting, it will be easy for me to manage the affairs of the State.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್‌. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಾವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು ?

Sri B D. JATTI.—I have never suggested that the Hon'ble Members should collect any tax.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್‌. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will explain. If all the legislators, whether they are Congressmen or non-Congressmen, encourage the officers to collect the taxes from the people who can afford to pay, it will be a great help to us. On the contrary, if they are influential and if they support those people who can afford to pay not to pay and ask them to agitate, perhaps, they are not doing proper justice.

In view of the absence of surcharge, Government will try its best to see to secure assessment on a scientific basis, to complete settlement and

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bring new rates of assessment. For the information of Hon'ble Sri Gopala Gowda, I can say, we have now set right the Survey Settlement Department to a great extent. We have sanctioned the necessary money for them to re-organise and employ as many surveyors as necessary. I expect that by the time, the period of Surcharge Act is over, survey settlement may be brought into force. That is what I am expecting. I expect the co-operation of all the legislators in this respect. If it is done, I am sure, I am going to get some money which I got from surcharge. That was why I was not particular when the Legislators were not keen in giving extension for one year. Many people have some fear, that because I am likely to lose about 3 crores, actually 2·50 crores from Survey Settlement, which otherwise I would have collected, how is it I am adjusting my Budget. I am going to adjust the Budget and I am going to get the money from Survey and Settlement. There may be some delay, but additional staff will be appointed to see that delay is not caused.

Sir, Sri Venkate Gowda wanted certain facts to be clarified. This time he said the same thing which he stated during the last Budget session. Sri Venkate Gowda contends that our arrears of taxes are from Motor spirit tax–9 lakhs, Entertainment tax–2 lakhs and odd, Agricultural Income-tax 123 lakhs, Sales-tax at 940 lakhs, etc. It is not correct. It may be seen from pages 107 to 108 of Part II of the speech that is supplied to Hon'ble Members that the previous years's arrears are included in the next year's Demand, and so the balance shown against each year should not be added. The last claim, where it is shown, if it is added, is wrong. The balance outstanding is small, and even out of the this, a portion will be recovered in the subsequent year, except those covered by stay orders of courts and cases pending with revenue recovery officers. So, the outstanding that has been shown last but one quarter, is really not outstanding. It is only outstanding for the year. But, in the next year's quarter, in three months, we will get the entire amount, except where we have stay orders from courts or from tribunals. Otherwise, it is collected.

Several Hon'ble Members have said that no Budget provision has been made for social security measures. It is not necessary for me to repeat what social security measures have been made. It may be argued that what has been made is not sufficient and that these will have to be increased. But it all depends upon the resources and it will improve year after year. After our resources improve, it may be possible for us to give more social security measures and some social amenities to the people in general and also to the Government servants in particular.

Some of the Hon'ble Members have criticised about the equation of posts of the agricultural officers coming from integrated areas with the agricultural officers of the old Mysore area. When Government takes a decision, it will be based on certain facts. Whether the decision is correct or not, it is a matter left to the Government servants who are

going to be affected. If they feel that they cannot get justice, by the decision of the Government, they have a right to go to the Court and get a decision. We have no objection to that.

According to the recent decision of the Government in February 1964 Grade I Inspectors and persons who have been holding posts of similar scales of pay in all the areas have been equated together. Even the diploma-holders in ex-Mysore area get chance of promotion to grade I soon after nine years of service. At the recruitment stage higher qualification is recognised. When new persons are recruited it is all the same whether he comes from ex-Mysore or ex-Bombay or ex-Hyderabad State. In filling up all the promotional vacancies educational qualifications alone cannot be considered. Just to give an analogy, in the erstwhile State of Bombay Tahsildars—then called as Mamlatdars—were allowed to enter into the Revenue Department if they had passed matriculation examination or S.S.L.C. examination. There were three grades, Grade I, Grade II and Grade III, and all of them were appointed as Tahsildars. Even if they were matriculates merit and their service and other things were taken into consideration and they were promoted to higher grades. Some of them have become Grade II and Grade I Tahsildars and some have become Assistant Commissioners. So, it is not only the qualifications which have to be taken into consideration because ultimately the basic qualification prescribed at the time of entry into serviee is very important. If the basic qualification prescribed is matriculation at the time of entrance, even if a graduate agrees to enter into that service, he cannot complain because he has agreed to enter in that grade of pay and work. He has no ground to complain against a diploma-holder.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Kabadi made certain observations regarding reservation for scheduled classes in promotional quota. As far as direct recruitment is concerned, there is no difference of opinion. In our State 15 per cent for scheduled castes and 3 per cent for scheduled tribes have been reserved and we have been recruiting person from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I must tell one fact clearly and that is, it is possible for us to get sufficient number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for Class IV and Class III posts. To get persons from these communities even for Class II is very difficult. It is very difficult to get a duly qualified person for Class I post. That is why it has not been possible for the State to fill up the quota of 18 per cent from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government some time back passed a resolution saying that three years' time may be taken into calculation and even then if it is not possible for the Government to give full quota as we would except to give, we can give additional chances for those persons to make up the deficiency. In spite of that it has not been possible to get full 18 per cent. The Hon'ble Member referred to the Supreme Court judgment. The judgment given in the case of Rangachary was that posts under Art. 16(4) of the Constitution includes also selection posts. It is for the State Government to make a provision for the reservation of posts including selection posts in favour

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of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. It has been pointed out that all such reservation is subject to Art. 335 of the Constitution in which the claims of members of Scheduled Castes anh Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration. So it is left to the Government to consider about efficiency. If two candidates appern before the Public Service Commission, one from scheduled caste ana another from advanced class, it is left to the Public Service Commissiod to select. How they select is a matter left to them. It is left to the discretion of the Government to appoint a scheduled caste person in preference to the other, if both have equal chance. Another matter that was raised was regarding the progress in the finalisation of Inter-State Seniority List of gazetted officers. Two or three Hon'ble Members were very sure about this. They wanted to know the latest position regarding the Inter-State Seniority list of both gazetted and non-gazetted officers. Gazetted officers—Decisions regarding 25 departments have been received from the Government of India ; list of 13 departments have already been published ; one is ready for publication, list of 11 departments will be published soon after getting certain clarifications from the Government of India ; lists of three departments have been forwarded to the Government of India and decisions are yet to be received. In respect of nine departments the representations of the aggrieved officers are yet to be forwarded to the Government of India. Non-Gazetted officers—The position is, in respect of two departments, *viz.*, Advocate-General's Office and the Legislature Secretariat, the lists have been approved by the Government of India and have been notified. Lists of 13 departments have been sent to the Government of India ; lists of six departments are pending before the State Advisory Committee ; lists of 13 departments have been circulated by the heads of departments ; lists in respect of 8 other departments are yet to be prepared for circulation. This is only work which is remaining in arrears. If that is done, the question as far as N.G.Os. is concerned will be completed by the Government of Mysore.

Sri Bhaskar Shetty made certain serious allegations and he gave some names, dates, etc. Yesterday he has given me some other paper. I have not been able to look into ; and I will look into it and make enquiries. I will tell him the result of my enquiries, if possible before the session closes or outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER.—Any reply to the information that has come to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister through me, must be made known to the member through me. Any allegation made or refuted before the House should come to my notice first.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, whatever allegations that were made in this House, I have taken note of and I will reply. In regard to what is given to me separately, I will show it to the Speaker and if he allows me to

enquire and allows me to place the result of my enquiry before the House, I will do that.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Members must know the procedure. If I say that they must send the papers through me, then alone I can know what happens to them. If they send papers behind my back, how am I to know ?

If the Hon'ble Member delivers anything to the Minister, he must inform me about it. If he has not done it, let him do it at least now.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Hon'ble Member has not got an extra copy, I will pass it on to the Speaker.

Sri B. BHASKAR SHETTY (Kapu).—I have got an extra copy and I will pass it on to the Speaker.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Then, Sir, he made a reference to the distribution of sugar. Regarding sugar position, the Hon'ble Member had tabled L. A. Question No.1198 in 1963 and replies were furnished.

Regarding the allegation made against the Panchayat Chairman of Mallaru Village in Udipi Taluk, I tried to get the information. From that it appears that Sri Shetty and the Chairman are co-brothers and it appears that there is some ill-will between them. So, it will be difficult to say one way or the other unless a thorough investigation is made into the matter.

Sri B. BHASKAR SHETTY.—We are not co-brothers.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whatever information I have been able to get I am placing it before the House. If there are mistakes, I am prepared to correct.

Mr. SPEAKER —If the Hon'ble Member says that they are not co-brothers, I want the Hon'ble Minister to enquire into it.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Regarding the complaint against P. G. Venkatachala Shetty, it appears from the information on hand that he had one licence previously for running a fair-price shop and to lift a quota of 80 bags of sugar per month. Subsequently, it was reduced to 60 bags per month. He applied for another card on the plea of having lost the first one. After due verification, a duplicate card was issued to him on 15th-July 1963. It is a fact. Further,on 1-10-1963 it was found out that somebody had credited the value of 20 bags of sugar amounting at Rs. 2,409. He deposited the money but did not choose to lift the quota, of 20 bags. Why he did not lift, I do not know. During the enquiry Sri Venkatachala Shetty has denied drawal of sugar on the original card or having authorised anyone else to make use of his first card. When the explanation was called for from him, he said it was not possible for him to give a reply. He said,"I had asked for the quota depending upon my first card, and if anyone has done so, that is not my concern." So far nobody has turned up to take back the money or lift the quota of sugar. Necessary investigation is going on. That means, Government will get Rs. 2,409.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—This matter must be probed further.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Regarding the other complaint against M.C. Venkatachala Shetty for running a shop in Munireddipalayam, after

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enquiry it is learnt that so far no complaint has been received from the public of that area regarding misuse of sugar; nor is there any proof to show that he has been transporting sugar to Tumkur to be sold there. However, a strict watch is kept to find out whether there is any likelihood of any mischief in this behalf. If anything is found out, I will bring that information and place it before the House.

Sri B. BHASKAR SHETTY.—He is a permanent resident of Tumkur and so how did he manage to get a card at Munireddipalayam ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We are still enquiring into this matter and if more information comes to me, I am prepared to place it before the House.

Regarding the complaint against the Prabhakara Industries, they were given a quota of 75 bags which was reduced to 30 bags per month. It appears that there is rivalry between the old merchants who are preparing sugar candy and this new entrant did not give any advertisement to some local newspapers. He has said that it is these people who have unnecessarily spoilt his name by giving in the papers. A strict watch is kept over the disposal of sugar candy. I have understood the case properly and I have sent it to the Department concerned. They will probe into it. We are not here to shield anybody. If he is found guilty, Government will take drastic action and give him the punishment.

Regarding possession by the Wilson Gardens Co-operative Society of duplicate card, this is a branch of the Basavangudi Co-operative Society. Quota is being issued from the Basavangudi Co-operative Society and no separate card has been issued to the Wilson Gardens Co-operative Society. There is some difficulty. What happened is that, if the quota is less than 50 quintals we have no right under the rules published by the Government of India to catch hold of that man and enquire into the matter. It is managed in such a way that it will be 49 quintals but not 50. So, he is trying to escape from the clutches of the rules, regulations and laws. In order to catch hold of that gentleman, we are trying to amend the rules. We have made a suggestion that under sub-clause (3) of clause 3 of Mysore Sugar Licensing Order, 1962, if a person is storing a quantity of more than 50 quintals, it can be presumed that he is storing sugar for the purpose of sale and can be prosecuted in a court of law for such an offence.

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If the quantity is less than 50 quintals, no action can be taken. That is the present rule. So he is trying to take shelter under the present rule. The State Government have recommended to the Central Government to amend the Sugar Control Order, 1963, and we have suggested what they should accept. "The Central Government or the

Chief Director may by general or special order direct that no person shall have in his possession or in his custody stock of sugar exceeding 5 quintals at a time unless he is a recognized dealer or he holds a bill from a recognized dealer in respect of such sale of sugar or he holds a permit issued by a competent authority in respect of such sugar." If this rule is amended, then all these people who are trying to take shelter up to 50 quintals will be caught and this blackmarketing will be stopped. So far 17 persons have been arrested for blackmarketing and sugar of the quantity of 225 quintals and 44 kg. has been seized because it exceeded 50 quintals and they have been punished.

Under the second plan there was a provision for payment of Rs. 400 subsidy to every scheduled caste person to build his house. Now the procedure has been changed. At that time the then Minister who was in charge of Social Welfare said that by giving Rs. 400 nothing can be done, that within Rs. 400 they cannot build a house and they will utilize that money for something else and no house will be constructed. So he thought that it is better for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people to form co-operative societies and get loan from the Government or from the banks if the Government agree to stand guarantee. That was discussed with the Planning Commission and it was accepted there because the Minister was very firm that nothing could be done with a subsidy of Rs. 400 and he was very firm in forming co-operative societies of these people. So after consideration at Delhi at the instance of the Home Minister, Government of India, it was agreed that the subsidy scheme was to be discontinued so far as the State of Mysore was concerned while it was continued in the other States. The Government of India was interested in continuing the same subsidy to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes people, but because our representative made out a case that it will not serve any purpose it was dropped in the third plan of Mysore and so it was not possible for us to do anything for them. That is why many people complain. In lieu of the subsidy, a co-operative housing loan scheme has been adopted for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Under this scheme which is administered by the D. P. C. Department, loans between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000 are to be made available to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes members of Housing Societies formed in every taluk. This loan bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent of which only 2 per cent is charged to the beneficiaries and the balance of 3 per cent is subsidized by the Social Welfare Department out of the non-plan budget because in the plan budget it was not to be included. So now they will get this loan practically at the rate of 2 per cent interest. I hope the hon'ble members will be satisfied with this. In addition to this, I may inform the House that the Government of Mysore is in correspondence with the L. I. C. and the Finance Minister has written a letter to the Chairman of the L. I. C., Sri Kaul and also to Sri T. T. Krishnamachari that they should allow us to have transaction between the L. I. C. and the Government of Mysore to take up this much money and that the Government of

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India and the Reserve Bank of India should request the Chairman of the L. I. C. to reduce the rate of interest.

Another point was made out by one hon'ble member. That is regarding the 17 officers who were working as District Social Welfare Officers in the different districts. Among these 17 officers, 3 were appointed purely in fortuitous vacancies arising from the deputation of 3 officers for training in social welfare work at Bombay and Madras. Regarding the other 14 officers, it is clearly shown that every one of these people was clearly told at the time of appointment that the appointment was purely temporary pending recruitment of regular candidates through the P. S. C. The Law Department when consulted advised that the order of regularisation was ineffective in law and could not be implemented. On the one side the P. S. C. would not give its concurrence to the continuance of these officers from time to time and was insisting that these vacancies should be filled up by regular recruitment. Against the order of the Government, 16 among these gentlemen went on a writ petition under article 226 of the Constitution to the High Court of Mysore for quashing the order of the Government terminating their services and the High Court dismissed their petitions and confirmed the order of the Government in this respect. These are the facts which I want to place before the House. Perhaps, you know that in the last Ministry they were appointed. At that time it was the intention of the Minister in charge of Social Welfare to put Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people as District Officers in every district so that they could take care of the Scheduled Caste people much more than others. At that time it was not possible for the Government to prepare the Cadre and Recruitment Rules and we appointed them as temporary Government servants to be removed without giving notice at any time, but the only thing which we tried to find was that all of them were graduates working in different departments. They were kept there. We thought that the Cadre and Recruitment Rules will be framed early, but we could not do so and there was delay on account of this. Even now we must admit that there has been delay and these people are to suffer. If they suffer, legally it is correct, but morally it may not be correct. This is the correct position. Now the Cadre and Recruitment Rules are framed and they have been approved. According to the rules these very persons will be eligible to apply for the post and if they are recommended by the P. S. C. and appointed by the Government, they will continue and hold the same post which they held.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—Why did this Government discontinne what the previous Government had done ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Because the Cadre and Recruitment Rules had not been framed then.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—Till such rules were framed, these temporary arrangements could have been continued.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—They were continued, but after the framing of the Cadre and Recruitment Rules this question was brought up before the Government.

Sir, the State Government decided to set up a separate Ministry for Social Welfare at Government level with Cabinet rank with the purpose of paying ful-time attention to the vast problems of social security, social defence, welfare of women and children, care and after care of juvenile delinquents, women in moral danger, the aged and the infirm, the physically handicapped, the beggers and the welfare of the Backward classes including the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others. One of the senior-most ladies is in charge of this Department and I do not know whether it would have been better if a Scheduled Caste Minister himself was in charge of it than a non-scheduled Caste woman. Some people say if a Scheduled Caste Minister belonging to Left Hand Group is put in charge, he will help left hand people and if a right Hand group Minister is appointed, he will help right hand group people.

Sri G. DUGGAPPA.- May I request the Government to state whether anybody had expressed it on the floor of this House.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I had also some experience for a period of four years and from what I have heard from the people of the community, I am expressing it. It may not be correct that the Minister whether he comes from right hand or left hand is going to be partial. But we give scope to the people to complain. If we want to avoid that complaint, then it is necessary to put a person who is neither left hand or right hand and he must be altogether a different person. She is a lady who has got vast experience in social welfare field and she is trying to do her best. In spite of that, we are hearing complaints and we will look into them and try to rectify them.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Why not appoint a person who does not belong to both the hands?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am not able to find a person who is nither left nor right. If there is any person from among the Scheduled Castes who is neither left nor right, we will try to put him in charge and we will ask the lady to take another portfolio.

The Department itself is running 18 Remand Homes and 7 Certified schools with a Probation Officer appointed in each District to look after the problem children. It has set up 3 State Homes for women and 7 rescue homes/vigilance shelters for women, one State Home for men and a Settlement for habitual offenders. Sir, there were allegations made again by my friend Mr. Bhaskar Shetty. It may be mentioned here that there is no Police Station at Kapu, but there is only an out-post, which comes under Shirva Police Station. The Superintendent of Police reported that 10 prohibition cases have been detected from Kapu and its suburbs for 1963. It is again reported that 8 cases have been booked from this Palimar Village during 1963 and Shirva Police in all have booked 207 cases during 1963. As for the murder case, this refers to the finding of a dead body with his throat cut in the verandah of the

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Mosque at Shirva some time ago. Some parties among the Muslims wanted to make this case as one of murder, but after detailed investigation, both by the local police and C.I.D. it was revealed that this is only a case of suicide. The Sub-Inspector who did not go to the scene immediately to conduct the inquest is dealt with departmentally by the Superintendent of Police, South Kanara. This refers to Crime No. 201/63 U. S. 174 (1) (c) Cr. P. C. of Shirva Police Station.

Sri V. S. Patil remarked that the Budget does not show any provision for protection of linguistic minorities and that a new Budget Head be opened in the Budget. That was his suggestion. The safeguards for linguistic minorities are three: one is educational safeguards: second is use of minority languages for official and other purposes and third is safeguards for linguistic minorities in recruitment to State Services. There are these three safeguards which have been mentioned in the Constitution.

Education in our State at primary level is given through mother tongue. They have made a special exception to the minority community people. They will be taught in their own mother tongue if the total number is 10 students. In cases where the mother tongue is different from the regional language, primary education is given in minority languages, if the minimum number of students are available for each class. Similarly, for secondary education also separate classes are opened if there are a prescribed number of students. In areas where 15 to 20 per cent of the population speak a minority language, Government notices and rules are published in the minority language also in addition to English and Kannada. Sir, the expenditure on linguistic minorities is not shown separately. That is what has been stated by the Hon'ble Member. Sir, further as minorities also from the general population of the State any further ramification do not seem necessary. I do not think that there is necessity for a separate head. If minorities are given full protection, if 10 students are coming to the school, if a primary school is opened for them. then I do not think h is fair in suggesting that separate head should be opened in the Budget. Nowhere it is done and I do not think it is necessary for me to create a new head.

Then the said that no funds etc. are being set a part, earmarked for the linguistic minorities as such nor for any other minorities. Since they form part of the general public, I do not want to make a distinction. If we once make a distinction between minority community, this community and that community, there is no end to it. It will not be possible to prepare any budget. If there are any special difficulties, we are going to solve them. Then the Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was created under article 350 B (1) of the Constitution. Under Article 350 B (2), he has to submit a report to the President periodically and such reports are laid before each House of Parliament. He will tour the entire country every year once or twice Similarly, he

also comes to Mysore State. According to the information which I have collected, the latest report presented to the President by the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities is the Fifth report.

Mr. Anil Chanda is the Commissioner. This is the fifth report. After the formation of the new State of Mysore, he has submitted four reports. These were discussed in the Parliament. This is the fifth report which will be discussed in the Parliament. If anything is to be suggested after discussion, it will be suggested to the States concerned to take certain action. As per their suggestion, we have agreed to create some posts of officers to whom these minority communities may complain if they want. The Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner in each district have been authorised to hear the complaints from all the linguistic minority communities and take action. If they do not take action, they can report the matter to the Government and Government will take further action. Recently the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner visited the State, namely Belgaum, Bangalore and other areas in Mysore State, in January 1964 and have submitted a report to the Parliament and it is being considered.

One point, I want to make clear. As far as the recruitment to Government services is concerned, no distinction is made between a man who is belonging to a linguistic minority or any other community. So far as recruitment to State services is concerned, the examination is conducted in English. Proficiency in the regional language is not a condition of eligibility to enter State services.

It is also gathered that a machinery functions for the enforcement of safeguards to linguistic minorities. The Home Secretary to Government is in charge and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are in charge at district levels. The linguistic minorities can approach them for the redress of their grievances. When this arrangement is there, it is not correct for anybody to complain that the State Government is discriminating the linguistic minorities.

Hon'ble Member, Sri Sivappa raised three points in his speech during the general discussion on the Budget. They were :

(1) The Police Department, as a whole is very corrupt ;
(2) There is too much interference from the highest quarters regarding transfers ;
(3) Even where law courts pass strictures against Police Officers, Government have been complacent.

Sir, the first allegation that the police Department as a whole, is very corrupt, is vague and it is general allegation. It can be made not only by the Leader, but by anybody. It is unnecessary for me to give more explanation. He is entitled to do it and he is doing it every time. If specific instances of improper conduct on the part of any official of the Police Department is made, it will be investigated departmentally and it will be dealt with to the bitter end. In proved cases of misconduct, deterrent punishment is awarded. The Hon'ble Member

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wanted to know whether any investigation is made and proper punishment is given whenever we have received such information. I found from the records of the department concerned, that deterrent punishments, after finding out the reasons, have been given. There may be some persons who have escaped wherever it was not possible for Government to get sufficient proofs. After hearing the speech of the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, we thought about it and enquired whether anything can be done about it by the Home Department to check corruption, etc. I have come to know that the Government are thinking of creating a Vigilance Commission in its drive to eradicate corruption in public service. The proposed Vigilance Commission will have jurisdiction over the Police Departmen talso. If it is done, most of what is stated by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition can be cured.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಈಚೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು......

Mr. SPEAKER.—Does the member not want to reply the close ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಅರ್ಧ ಗಂಟೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡೋಣ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಸಭೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. All clarifications will be made after the reply is over.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೂಕೂಡ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಜನರಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರು ಅವರು ಎತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅಂಥವು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—My difficulty is that I have heard patiently, both morning and evening, all these days, all the members. I have tried to collect such information as has been possible for me in connection with such criticism. If the Hon'ble Members are interested in knowing the facts, it will be better for them, because, all of us are interested in improving the administration. If they are not interested, I can close at any time, if the Hon'ble Speaker allows.

Regarding the second point raised by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition that from the highest quarter, there is interference in the matter of posting of petty officials in the Police Department—Sir, I tried to enquire into this matter personally. There is also a well-understood practice that officials are transferred from place to place after they serve in a place for a certain number of years But we are taking care to see that the officers are not transferred in the middle of the year.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಗೃಹ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು........

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I appeal to Sri Gopala Gowda ನಾನು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಆಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order. Order. I call Sri Gopala Gowda, to Order. Members must have patience.

Sri B.D. JATTI.—When the Hon'ble Member made a particular reference to a particular officer, and when a colleague of mine is concerned, I have enquired into the matter. I want to tell the House what it is. If the Hon'ble Member gives a patient hearing, it will be better for him and me to tell it. But if he wants a reply immediately, it is not possible for me to have continuity. It was true that the Sub-Inspector of Police was transferred by the D I.G. Afterwards, he got a direction from the Government, since it was absolutely necessary to keep law and order, that he should be retained. The Hon'ble Member states that what he stated are facts. But the reasons given by the Government are that it was necessary for the Government to keep him in that place. The order passed by the D.I.G. was cancelled and the orders of the Government have been carried on. That is the fact which I want to bring to the notice of Hon'ble Members and the House.

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The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition wanted to know facts and I have given the facts. When the Government feels that a certain thing is done in the interest of law and order, you may agree or disagree. You are at liberty to draw any inference. It is in the best interest of keeping law and order in that particular place, that the order of the D. I. G. was cancelled.

It was alleged that even where the courts have passed strictures, no action has been taken. When courts pass strictures about the way in which a criminal case has been investigated, the Government takes action, institute departmental proceedings against the concerned officers. There are many instances where police officials have been punished following court strictures. We have not left anybody unpunished. If there are any instance where we have not taken action, and if it is brought to our notice, we will certainly enquire into them.

It has been mentioned by Sri V. S. Patil that the police have been harassing the public by resorting to action under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It has to be pointed out that bonds for good behaviour are taken only at the instance of the presiding Magistrate empowered to try such cases. If either the member or anybody feels that there is harassment, then the courts are there; they can submit applications and make any allegation against the police officers and get the grievances redressed. There is no difficulty.

Sri R. Rajagopal made a reference about the seizure of milk powder tins by the police and result of the case. He wanted to know the result. The police have so far registered 13 cases; some of the cases are handled by the C. I. D. and the rest by the jurisdictional police, There are 13 cases in all and they will be investigated and proper action taken.

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Sri K. P. Revanasiddappa said that the police have foisted 15 cases in his constituency—Tiptur—According to the notes I have taken and from the reports of the Reporters, he said that 15 cases have been foisted in his constituency. Out of them 12 have been decided by the courts as false with strictures by the magistraties and no action has been taken by the concerned officers. The Superintendent of Police, Tumkur, who was contacted, has reported that there has been no discharge of cases resgistered.

The Leader of the Opposition referred to one subject, *i.e.*, pertaining to transfer of a Sub-Inspector of Police, Hassan District. Nuggehalli is a factious village; there is difference between two members, one is an ex-M.L.A from one political party and another person belonging to another party. In this connection four criminal cases were registered culminating in the launching of security proceedings against him Crime No. 563. That person is coming and complaining against the police Sub-Inspector and requesting for his transfer. The Government is not being convinced because it is a factious village and so it has become very difficult to take action according to his desire. This is the position of the village from 1958. The difference is between two important leaders and this fighting is going on for a long time. That is why if a particular Sub-Inspector supports "A," naturally he says that, that officer is a good man and he should be retained; if he does not support the other man, it is natural he says that he is a bad person and therefore should be transferred. So it is for the Government to consider which is right and which is wrong. Any action taken by the Home Department should be accepted as correct. In a factious village to come to a judicious decision is very difficult.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನುಗ್ಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕ್ರೈಂ ವಿಚಾರ.

MR. SPEAKER.—We will come to the Nuggehalli incident after the reply is over.

SRI B. D JATTI.—The D. I. G. Southern Range has considered that he is an experienced Sub-Inspector at the village. Due to situation arising out of party feelings, the P. S. I. was relieved from his duties at Nuggehalli on 3rd June 1963. However the Sub-Inspector was reposted subsequently to Nuggehalli Police Station for administrative reasons and direction from the Government. The Sub-Inspector is maintaining law and order effectively. That is the impression of the Government. You may or may not accept and it is left to you.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Sivappa made a reference about the recent incident at Iddanpur village where 20 people were burnt and to a murder incident at Bhalki where the Police Patel was tied to a tree and murdered I did not correctly hear whether he referred to Bhalki or to Belgaum. According to my impression, it is Bhalki.

About the Idampur murder case, a detailed report is sent to Government and the Government has been kept informed of the present stage of the case. It is still under investigation and many persons are involved in it. To complete the investigation, we have to record the evidence of certain persons. So, it is not possible to disclose more information. When the case is completely investigated before the close of the Budget Session, Government will try to give more facts to the Hon'ble House and the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition.

Regarding No. 2, I tried to enquire at both the places. There was no case of murder within the Bhalki Police Station limits. I also contacted the authorities in Belgaum but they said there is no such case. So, let the Hon'ble Member verify his information and if there is any mistake let him find it out. I will get the correct information supplied to the Hon'ble House.

The Hon'ble Member Sri S. M. Krishna referred to the stopping of religious functions at Belwathe Village on the orders of Government. It is reported that for the past 3 years the annual festival of the Veerabhadraswamy deity has not taken place on accout of the ill-feelings and party factions in that village. Ultimately, it was decided to give a licence to have a fair. But when it came to the notice of the higher authorities, they thought that if they allowed it, something might happen and it would be difficult to maintain law and order. For that reason, the higher authorities asked the lower officer who had given the licence to cancel it. As per the instructions of the revenue authorities, the local police is maintaining law and order and taking necessary precautionary measures in the village. The village is reported to be quite peaceful.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Ganji Veerappa made a reference to the Advocates. He said that Advocates should be appointed as Police Prosecutors. In Bombay Karnatak Districts the prosecution work is done by Police Prosecutors who are law graduates recruited from the Bar. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Police for having a common police prosecuting set up providing for recruitment of law graduates are now under the consideration of the Government and whatever decision is taken by Government will be made known to the House

A reference was made to the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee. The point raised was, what happened to the recommendations of the previous committee and what is going to happen to the committee which is being appointed by the Government and whether the Chairman has agreed to continue or not? Regarding the first part, this committee was appointed by Government in April 1958. This committee submitted its report in 1959 and the report contains 15 recommendations. The important recommendations which were accepted by Government and on which necessary orders were issued thereon are as below :—

1. Taking over of 14 colleges from the Mysore University.
2. The creation of a Directorate of Collegiate Education.

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3. Block grants and pattern of financial assistance to the Universities.
4. The constitution of an advisory committee to manage the affairs of the private colleges.

Regarding the second part, following are the recommendations on which orders of Government were not necessary :—

1. Starting of pre-professional course in Karnatak University.
2. Courses of studies in the two Universities. (The Universities were requested to implement the recommendation in mutual consultation).
3. The procedure of affiliation in colleges.
4. Qualifications for teachers in colleges.
5. The policy in regard to admission of students in colleges.

In connection with the proposal to draft a comprehensive Bill to amend the two Universities Act which has been suggested by the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition, a common organisational pattern, constitution of Universities Authorities like Syndicate, etc., the constitution of Boards of Appointments, and constitution of Boards of Studies are under consideration. Perhaps he also wants that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected as in the Karnatak University.

Then, regarding the last part, the recommendations are still under the consideration of Government They are regarding redefining the territorial jurisdiction of the two Universities on the basis of certain principles, and common grant-in-aid code for all the areas of the State. This is as far as the first report of the Mudaliar Committee is concerned.

Regarding the second part, it was asked here and also in the Upper House whether Mudaliar has agreed to continue as Chairman of the Committee or not. I tried to enquire about it but I have no official information to disclose here. If there is correspondence between Mr. Mudaliar and the Chief Minister, I am not aware of it because I could not contact the Chief Minister. In a day or two if I get information about it, it will be placed before the House.

MR. SPEAKER.—During the Debate on the Education Demand it can be placed before the House.

SRI B D. JATTI.—Regarding goldsmiths, so many times this question was discussed here and also in the Upper House All possible arrangements have been made to help them. Where sufficient land is available and where the goldsmiths are prepared to go to the fields and do agricultural work, it is given to them Under the special orientation course, a number of them are being trained. No sooner they are trained than they will be given different types of crafts. Similary, a special organisation was required to get the names registered in the Employment Exchange. That has been done by the Government of India and we are thankful to them. Loan assistance from the Centre has been given to us to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs and we are giving them loans. Lastly,

industrial co-operative societies have been formed by a number of goldsmiths who are displaced and amounts have been sanctioned to them to produce certain articles which they have decided to produce. Finally, it was suggested by the Government of India that unless one special officer was appointed to look after the displaced goldsmiths, it was not possible to implement all the suggestions made by the members of this House or by others. Ultimately, Government has appointed one Gold Control Officer-*cum*-Deputy Secretary, Finance. This subject is dealt with in the Union Government by the Finance Department. So, it has been attached to the Finance Department here also. So, a Deputy Secretary has been appointed who has been given special powers to look into all the difficulties and harassments of the goldsmiths.

One of the Hon'ble members wanted to know what is the total production of sugar in all the factries in the State. It is between 1 lakh tons and 1,25,000 tons per annum and the requirement of sugar of our State is about 1,08,000 tons per annum. That means we are producing much more than what we really consume, but we export to foreign contries. Some quantity of sugar to earn foreign exchange according to the policy of G. O. I.

There was a specific reference from the Hon'ble Member from Mangalore regarding vegetable farm to be started at Mangalore. Unfortunately, the Finance Department has not agreed to the scheme being sanctioned during 1963-64. Because this is not one of the approved plan schemes. Combined scheme for development of vegetables(schemes 30 and 32) have already been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for the entire third five year plan period. It is not clear if this scheme cannot be taken up as part of the already sanctioned scheme, the extra cost involved being met by reappropriation of savings under other scheme. If there is any misunderstanding, let that misunderstanding be clarified so that Finance Department may be in a position to give either sanction or say that they are not prepared to give sanction.

Then the training programme of nurses and technicians is being carried on and it will be discussed in detail when we take up the Health Department.

The next point raised was expansion and development of the Gulbarga District Headquarters Hospital. It was decided some time ago to start two more medical colleges in the private sector at Belgaum and in Gulbarga. As far as Belgaum is concerned regarding the number of beds there is no problem because since 10 or 12 years the Government of Bombay was thinking of having a medical college at Belgaum and from that time onwards they have been increasing the number of beds and so today even if we decide to start a medical college, there will not be any difficulty regarding the number of beds, but as far as Gulbarga District is concerned, there will be difficulty because the existing bed strength is only 126. With 126 beds nobody can think of starting a medical college. About 400 to 500 beds are to be added if we are to have a medical college. As the existing bed strength is inadequate, immediate action is required to

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be taken from now to increase the bed strength by a phased programme of about 100 to 150 beds every year. It is not possible to have all the 500 beds in one year itself and so we want to have a phased progamme taking up about 100 to 150 beds per year.

For the whole State during the third plan so far 2 cottage hospitals one at Haveri and one at Bagalkot, with bed strength of 64 and 70 respectively have been established. A general hospital with 80 beds has been set up at Davangere. In addition to this 566 additional beds have been established in several institutions and a further 170 additional beds have been established in the T. B. Sanatoria for T. B. cases.

Regarding the primary health centres, the works held up will now be taken up. A question was asked why is it that so many health centres have not been started and why is it that Government have received contribution from the public and not started such centres 235 primary health centres have been sanctioned. So far 30 health centres have been constructed 80 works are in progress. Remaining we have not started for want of funds. What happened was originally the estimate was limited to Rs. 80,000. That was the understanding between the State Government and the Government of India. Now some of the Engineers and Superintending Engineers have raised the estimate from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 86,000. In one case, they have raised it to Rs. 1,10,000 and in another to Rs. 1,26,000. If the Government of India is willing to give proportionately higher assistance in the higher estimated cost to the Government of Mysore, then it will be possible for us to take up all the health units according to the original plan, but if they do not agree to give us proportionately higher assistance, then it may not be possible for the Government of Mysore to take up the establishment of all the health units costing Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 1,26,000. So I have written a letter to both the Health Department and the Finance Department of the Government of India for clarification I hope to get a reply from the Government of India within a week. If I do not get that help, it is not possible to do anything even after having collected Rs. 12,500 from the local people.

The next point was about quarters for doctors. This questions is very important Now we are thinking that we should send out our doctors to rural areas and we want more dispensaries and health units in rural areas. Unless we construct quarters for them, no doctor in Bangalore will go to rural areas. The programme of constructing quarters will be taken up in a phased way. There is a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs and in this is included the amount forthcoming from the P. W. D. for construction of quarters and also the provision for rental housing of Rs. 5 lakhs.

I am not going to reply to the points regarding family planning. The other point were malaria eradication programme, eradication of communicable diseases, etc. In these the achievement is very good

and the progress of works is maintained very well. The next points were about small pox and philaria control. In this connection I may particularly refer to Mangalore and other places. The Government of India has been good enough to help us financially.

Then I do not wish to speak much about the Fisheries Department because that will be discussed in detail when that subject is taken up. My friend Sri Rachaiah knows better than myself and so instead of wasting my time and your time, I will go to the next subject.

1 P.M.

Sir my Hon'ble friend Sri Duggappa referred to transfer of seven teachers of Malladihalli Primary School, Holalkere Taluk, Chitradurga District belonging to the same community. I wanted to know the facts. I want to place the following facts before you. These 7 teachers are working in the school in the day time and are going in the evening to the village for creating some communal trouble. The Deputy Superintendent of Police suspected that these people may create some communal trouble and requested the D.E.O. to transfer them immediately. On the advise of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the D.E.O. Chitradurga, requested the D.P.I. for permission to transfer them immediately. The D.P.I. further made a reference to the D.D.P.I. Chitradurga whether, these 7 teachers should be transferred. The D.D.P.I. agreeing with the D.E.O. recommended for their transfer immediately. The D.P.I. on these reports permitted the D.E.O. to transfer them. These transfers were made in the interest of public and to maintain law and order and to prevent any communal disturbance.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What community they belonged ? May I know whether they belonged to Serigere Mutt or Murugi Mutt ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sri Muckannappa may be knowing better than myself. I do not claim to know anything more. I do not know what is their caste or group. If I had enquired, I would have got it. I never wanted to. I have stated the facts.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—We are not questioning your intelligence. What is the use of the vague report from the Police officer ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whatever report is at my disposal, I have tried to place it before the Hon'ble House. I will now give information as far as Budget is concerned. Sir, some Members pointed out that the *per capita* income is worked out on the average of income of a rich man and a poor man. It is not so as explained below. A very important point which was raised by one or two Hon'ble Members was the concept of State Income and *per capita* income. For the purpose of estimation, the 'income originating' concept of State income is adopted and it includes all the income originating in the different sectors within the geographical boundaries of the State irrespective of the fact whether the income is owned by persons or outside the State. *Per Capita* income is derived by dividing the total income so estimated by the total population

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of the State during the given year. The object of income estimation is to ascertain the level of economic development of the State and therefore the contribution of different sectors to the total State income is taken into account. Therefore the methods followed in the estimation are determined by the availability of data. In the computation of the National Income of India as well as the State income two methods usually followed are: (1) production method—that is, estimating the value of goods and services produced at the prevailing prices within the State, and (2) Income approach—*i.e.*, where quantitative measurement is either difficult or not possible, the contribution of the sector is estimated by taking into account the number of persons engaged in that sector and the average earnings per head. These are the two methods which are followed in our country.

The entire economic activity is classified into 13 sectors as follows: The approach followed for each sector is also given against it.

	Sector		*Method*
1	Agriculture	...	Production method
2	Animal Husbandry	...	,,
3	Forestry	...	,,
4	Fishery	...	,,
5	Mining	...	,,
6	Factory establishments	...	,,
7	Small enterprises	...	Income approach
8	Banking and Insurance	..	,,
9	Railways and Communications	...	,,
10	Other Commerce & Transport	...	,,
11	Professions	...	,,
12	Public Authorities	...	,,
13	House Property.	...	,,

We will have to see national income of India and our income. Then we will know what is the percentage gap and what we are doing. The annual national income estimates are being prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, since 1948-49. According to these estimates, the national income of India which stood at Rs. 8,850 crores in 1950-51 (at 1948-49 prices) increased to Rs. 10,480 crores in 1955-56 or by 18.4 per cent during the First Five Year Plan period. During the same period, the national *per capita* income increased from Rs. 247.5 to Rs. 267.8 or by 8.2 per cent. During the second Five year Plan period, the national income of India increased from Rs. 10,480 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 12,750 crores in 1960-61 or by 21.6 per cent. The *per capita* income went up from Rs. 267.8 in 1955-56 to Rs. 293.7 in 1960-61 or by 9.6 per cent. This is according to 1948-49 prices which the Government of India adopted for the calculation of figures. With regard to State income of Mysore, recently, the State Governments

also have been computing the State income and *per capita* income for their respective States. Such income estimates have been worked out in our State for the years from 1956-57 to 1960-61. According to these estimates, the income of Mysore State which was estimated to have been Rs. 499.06 crores in 1956-57 increased to Rs. 558.82 crores in 1960-61 (at 1956-57 prices) or by 12.0 per cent in 4 years. During the same period of 4 years, the *per capita* income has increased from Rs. 232.4 to Rs. 241.6 at 1956-57 prices and from about 232 to 290 rupees (revised) according to current prices.

Comparison of the growth of national income and of the State if we are to compare our income and their income, the income estimates of Mysore are available from 1956-57 to 1960-61, and the growth of income in our State can be compared with the national growth only for these corresponding years. Between 56-57 and 60-61, the national income of India went up by 15.9 per cent, from Rs. 11,000 crores (at 48-49 prices) to Rs. 12,750 crores as against 12 per cent in our State. During the same period, the national *per capita* income went up from 275.6 to 293.4 or by 6.5 per cent, as against 4 per cent in the State. Comparisons are not strictly valid as the base years are different in the two cases. In the case of the national income, it is 48.49 and in the case of the State, it is 56-57. Therefore, we cannot say that they are scientifically correct. I may also inform the Hon'ble Members that compilation of figures for two or three more years are required before we can compile proper statistics to work out the *per capita* income in the State. The average income of a rich or poor man is based on the average of income of several sectors including agriculture and major portion relates to middle and poor sections in our State.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—We have asked about Khadi Board, Krishna-Godavari waters, Woollen Industry and so many other things...

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister may continue after lunch. From 8.30 we have been sitting and it is 1. 5 now.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Personally I am not anxious to sit so late.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—How long can we continue ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What more time would the Hon'ble Finance Minister require ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If I am to reply to all the points, as stated just now by Mr. Muckannappa, which I am expected to, I require one more hour. If you give me five minutes, I will close three-fourths portion and I will have one-fourth portion only which I will give afterwards.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have got one suggestion to make. We have had only general discussion. No Demand has been put to the vote and no Demand has been separately discussed. What has been covered has been a general debate. All the Demands are going to come before the House. With regard to classification or what has not been covered and

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specifically necessary, I would suggest that if the Hon'ble Members agree to give me small slips, I will pass on the same to the Hon'ble Finance Minister and see that they are answered during the discussion on those Demands, and thereby time will not be dislocated.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—The question of policy is there.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Finance is nothing by itself. Financial policy with regard to every Demand is there. The Hon'ble Finance Minister may continue for five minutes.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What about the rest ¿

Sri B. D. JATTI.—After lunch.

Regarding rural debt, some of the Hon'ble Members wanted to know what exactly is the position. It is seen from the All-India Rural Debt and Investment surveys 61-62 conducted by the Reserve Bank of India that it is not possible to assess the outstanding debt in the country as a whole. A survey of sample villages was taken and the proportion of outstanding debt to the value of recorded assets exceeded 9 per cent in Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, thereby indicating comparatively high incidence of debt in this State. The average man's debts per household is about Rs. 180. The average amount borrowed per rural household was Rs. 180, the averages for cultivators and non-cultivators being Rs. 205 and Rs. 111 respectively. The fixed capital formation in farm business was comparatively high in Gujarat, Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra. The fixed capital formation from non-cultivators was in general much lower than that among the cultivators. This is the position regarding rural debt. It is a sample survey made in some places. Sir, regarding small savings and other items pertaining to the Finance Department, according to the programme, on the 23rd we have to discuss, and I will give details then. The one-fourth portion of my speech may be postponed for this evening if the Hon'ble Speaker allows.

Mr. SPEAKER.—With regard to clarifications, is the House agreeable to the suggestion made by me or do the Hon'ble Members want clarifications now only ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—We will consider in the afternoon, Sir.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS.—After the speech, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 3-00 P.M.

The House adjourned for recess at twenty Minutes past One of the Clock and re-assembled at Three of the Clock.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, one of the Hon'ble Members made a reference regarding the examination of candidates for All India Services whether it is IAS or IPS or any other all India examinations. He said that it has appeared in the press that henceforward all the candidates will have to write their papers and give replies in Hindi. If that is so, what is going to happen to our candidates, particularly candidates going from South India. Sir, after enquiry I have been informed that so far there is no official communication of this type. This appears to be only a bit of news appearing in the newspapers. In the South particularly Sir, according to me, even if our candidates are highly intelligent and even though they are trained in Hindi very nicely, it may be very difficult at least for a period of ten years for our candidates to compete with the candidates coming from the North whose mother tongue is Hindi. So, I for one think that the State in the South should request the Government of India not to introduce Hindi as the medium for examination for all the students whether they are from the South or from the North. All of them should be allowed to write their papers and give replies in english for a period of at least Ten years to come.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಏನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, this Government has made special arrangements to give training to Government servants to teach them Hindi free of cost. There is no difficulty for studying Hindi—reading or writing in Hindi and to appear for examinations.

What I am saying is, simply because it is not their mother tongue, they should not suffer at the all-India examinations although they are intelligent.

Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri Kadidal Manjappa made a reference about the taking over of only 13 miles of village and district board roads to Public Works Department out of 817 miles taken over. Sir, the total mileage of such requisitions exceeds 2500 miles. The Hon'ble Minister for Public Works cannot do anything. He himself has been authorised to select the the roads to the extent of 1000 miles only and hence it may not have been possible for him to include all the suggestions made by all Hon'ble Members coming from various taluks or districts. But for the information of the House I have to say that there is no discrimination as such and as an illustration, I may be permitted to give the following figures :

(figures for each district)

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bangalore	35	5	Gulbarga	62	4
Belgaum	52	1	Hassan	40	0
Bellary	32	2	Kolar	27	0
Bidar	39	4	Mandya	16	1
Bijapur	38	0	Mysore	61	0
Chikmagalur	13	3	North Kanara	72	3

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	M.	F.		M.	F.
Chitradurga	25	6	Raichur	53	1
Coorg	11	0	Shimoga	60	4
Dharwar	80	2	South Kanara	69	7

When this is the proportion, it cannot be said that there is some special treatment for any district. It all depends upon the total amount which was available and the selections to be made by somebody.

Sir, some of the Hon'ble Members complained that compensation has not been paid to the lands acquired for the West Coast Roads. The total estimated cost is of the order of Rs. 7–50 lakhs. The total mileage is 150 miles. Out of this estimated amount a sum of Rs 50 lakhs has been provided for the acquisition of lands required for widening the road as per the approved specifications—The width of the land required for open area is 150 feet and in built up area is 80 feet. So far a sum of Rs. 7.72 lakhs has been paid towards compensation and cases amounting to a compensation of Rs. 10·3 lakhs have reached the award stage. Other cases are pending at different stages with the special Land Acquisition Officer. When these cases are completed, awards will be finalised and Government will pay the amount and the amount is kept ready.

Regarding the fisheries—I do not want to take more time. I will give only salient points. Other points will be discussed by the Hon'ble Members and the Minister in charge will give the reply.

On 1-11-1956 there was no Fisheries Department separately for old Mysore area. It was only after that date, a separate Department was created and a separate Director was appointed. During these 8 years, 140 mechanised boats have been given to fishermen to exploit fisheries. Two training centres have been established to train them in handling mechanised boats. So far 400 fishermen have been trained. Facilities are provided to train 160 fishermen annually. To unload the catch, one jatti at Mangalore at a cost of Rs. 21,000 has been constructed and steps are taken to build fishing harbours at Karwar at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs with the help of Norwegians. Malpe port is likely to be developed with the help of Yugoslavia Government at a cost of Rs. 120 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs and 4.62 lakhs are to be spent for developing Bhatkal and Coondapur ports respectively. It is understood that the total foreign exchange so far earned by the export of marine products has been nearly 350 lakhs. With the help of Japanese Government a Centre for training in marine products has been opened and the first batch of 30 students is undergoing training. Japanese Government have given equipment worth Rs. 12 lakhs and they have sent seven technicians to train our students in our place.

Regarding Prohibition, I am not going to touch Sir......

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Why not, because you cannot face the problem?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Because, it is expected that within about a fortnight the Tekchand Report will be published and the moment it is published, it will be discussed at the highest level with the Government of India. No sooner they discuss it, than we will be in a position to know what the policy is.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Is it not a State subject ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whether it is a State subject or not, as Mr. Krishna knows about it, we depend for various purposes on the Government of India financially. It would be better if we know the mind of the Government of India and then we can consider what decision we will have to take. It is not correct for us to express an opinion before that report of Tekchand is submitted to Government.

Sri K. P. REVANASIDDAPPA.—Andhra and Maharashtra ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am not concerned with Andhra or Maharashtra. I am not a Minister in Andhra or Maharashtra. I am concerned with Mysore.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.— ಆಂಧ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸೋಣವೋ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—You can send me, I am prepared to go.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will not allow him to go.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Some of the Hon'ble Members who were speaking very seriously, have pointed out regarding certain difficulties in the Thungabhadra project, etc. They said that although crores of rupees have been spent on the Thungabhadra project, we are not able to get a single pie—that was their allegation or criticism Sir.

If I am to reply, I may say that what we expected on behalf of the Government also, we have not been able to get and we have not been able to collect it ; but from that it does not mean that proper attempts have not been made at all levels by Government. We have done our level best to reorganise the whole department and to introduce a co-ordinated system of approaching the farmers and making arrangements to supply water and also collecting dues and overdues from the farmers.

In respect of the Tungabhadra project on the Munirabad side, the total expenditure incurred up to end of December 1963 is 2,780. 64 lakhs. On the Tungabhadra project, Bellary side low level canal, the tota expenditure incurred to end of December 1963 is Rs. 124.71 lakhs. The area irrigated under the project on the Munirabad side is 2,16,784 acres to end of December 1963. The area irrigated under the Project on the Bellary side, that is in the Bellary District, is 74,305 acres up to end of Decembar 1963. Water rates are being levied and collected on the area irrigated by the project in both the Districts of Bellary and Raichur. It is not correct to say that there has been no return from the large outlay incurred on the project, but as I said in the beginning, we are not getting as much money as we should get by now.

Regarding the Upper Krishna Project, the Government of India have accorded technical clearance for the first stage of the Upper

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Krishna project, namely, construction (1) Narayanapura Dam to its full height and the two canals thereunder with a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for the foundation of Almatti Dam that might otherwise get submerged by the Narayanapura Dam. Recently the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power has also written a letter to the Chief Minister stating that the State Government can go ahead with laying foundation stones for both the Dams at Almatti and Narayanapura. So there may not be much controversy; but one point will have to be clarified; it may be clarified by the Minister incharge when that particular Demand is discussed in the House, that is, whether it will be possible to store all the water necessary to irrigate the lands in the Districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bijapur if we have only Narayanapura Dam. If we have Almatti dam as the main dam and Narayanapura Dam as a subsidiary dam, it will be possible for us to store all the water for which we have a right to store and we may store more water at Almatti and whatever water is necessary to irrigate lands at Gulbarga and Raichur can be stored at Narayanapura Dam. Then a feeder channel will have to be constructed from Almatti to Narayanapura so that all the three districts which are to be benefited by this water of Krishna will be getting the same benefit. I think that position will be made clear and I hope that will be the final decision and that decision will be acceptable to one and all.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹುಮತದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—I have taken an oath not to disclose as to what happens in the Cabinet; but I can say at the highest level we have not been able to take a decision up till now because it was not necessary. There does not seem to be any difference of opinion amongst my colleagues. If all of us are of the same opinion and if the House also is of the same opinion, there may not be any difficulty to take a decision at the highest level. So I do not say whether we have discussed at the Cabinet level or not.

It was said that an attempt is being made to put transmission lines from Sharavathi to Bangalore first, instead of carrying electricity to villages as was thought of some time back by Sri K. T. Bhashyam. I just enquired with the officers concerned and I understand that this impression is not correct. The laying of transmission lines has been well thought of and properly planned in advanced both by the Chief Engineer, H.E.C.P. and the Electricity Board.

One of the units will be commissioned very soon. We expect it by July or if there is going to be some delay, it may be at the latest in December. If we once commission one unit, we will be generating 89, 100 k. w. of electricity and if that is not consumed immediately, naturally there is what we call Grid system between Madras, Kerala and Mysore and they will have a claim to say that you have not been able to utilise the electricity generated at Sharavathi in the first unit; so

why not give us more. If we allow that, perhaps we will be losers and we are not in a position to start a number of industries. A slight adjustment is being made in the supply of electrical materials by certain companies with whom we have entered into contract. Our object is to complete the transmission line from Sharavathi to Bangalore and see that all the industrialists who are clamouring that they are not getting sufficient power, may get the same and if any industrialist wants to expand his activities in his own industry, he will be given more electricity and if any new entrants are interested in coming to Bangalore and starting new industries, we can encourage them and we can utilise all the electricity generated in the first unit of Sharavathi Valley. If it is done, we will have some breathing space and within that time it is possible for us to get the towers from the contractors, which will be supplied to Gulbarga, Belgaum and other areas and all the villages and taluks will get electricity from Sharavathi. The total quantity generated will have to be consumed first. In the meanwhile it will be possible for us to make a beginning to start another hydel power project at Kalinadi. The investigations are nearly complete. We have received a report and if we start the same there may not be any difficulty about power supply.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—What is the estimated cost of the Kalinadi Project ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Roughly it will be as much as Sharavathi Project, excepting the tail end water supply project. It is equally the same. That means 9 or 10 units here ; there also 9 or 10 units. After the completion of Sharavathi, we may think of having what we call tail-end project.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಶರಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೇ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾದದ್ದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾದದ್ದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As compared to the cost of electricity which is produced elsewhere, even to-day the cost of electricity at Sharavathi is cheaper. What my friend says may be correct because when we want to include some of the projects in the plan, we will have to tell them that the cost may be lesser that they can be pleased and they will agree to allow us to include it in the core of the plan.

3–30 P.M.

Hon'ble Sri Kadidal Manjappa wanted to know if the survey in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Mangalore Panambore harbour railways have commenced and whether compensation has beee paid and whether arrangements for the rehabilitation has been made satisfactorily. The railway line is about 16 miles passing through 13 villages. The area to be acquired is 700 acres. The Hon'ble Speaker knows better than myself. About 75 acres have so far been secured by voluntary surrender. It was not necessary for us to acquire. The people themselves have come forward and handed over possession of the lands. Proposals for the acquisition of 11·4 acres have been submitted

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to Government and proposals for acquiring some more lands in Bykampadi village is under preparation. No compensation has been paid as the acquisition proceedings are still incomplete. According to my ersonal talks with some of the concerned persons, it appears that is may not be necessary for the Government toacquire the lands at all because it is possible that we may arrive at some settlement and we can agree to pay meney to the person who are occupying certain lands. If that is done, work will go on quickly.

Regarding the State Road Transport Corporation, the House will be discussing the Demand and would have an opportunity of getting more information from the Minister for Transport. Instead of going into details, I will only touch on one or two broad aspects. The Corporation is at present managing the nationalised passenger transport services in nearly two-thirds of the State. The only portion left over is about one thirds and probably this lies in the old Mysore area. In the Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak area nationalisation is nearly complete and Bollary is going to be completed. The Chief Minister has heard the parties and a decision is to be given.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What happened to South Kanara ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is included in the one-third which I referred to.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿನವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ನಡೆಸುವವರು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿನವರು ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The policy of nationalisation is decided by the Government and it is again the Government which will have to constitute the Corporation. Once the Corporation is constituted, it would un the nationalised transport.

I will now give some figures of gross revenue and actual profit or net income. For the year 1960-61, gross revenue, overall, is 641.52 lakhs. For the year 1963-64, I have calculations for 9 months but I have tried to calculate for the remaining 3 months also on the basis of the 9 months and I am giving the figure for the full year : it will be 704 or 705 lakhs, gross revenue. After deducting everything, the net income or saving for the Corporation is : for the year 1960-61‘ 86·45 lakhs, for the year 1962-63, 52.76 lakhs, for the year 1963-64 we do not have the latest figures and it is not possible to say anything but the Hon’ble Minister concerned may give the latest figures when the demand is taken for discussion.

One of the Hon’ble Members asked if it was a fact that there has been a loss of 1·5 lakhs while purchasing chassis of from some private agency instead of purchasing them directly. The Member is under a wrong impression because today in other States the rate of tax is 10%, and as Members know the rate of inter-State tax is 2%

which means a total of 12%. In our State, the tax is 7% and inter-State sales tax is 2%, which means a total of 9%. In any case we will be the savers if we purchase from our own dealers instead of purchasing from other dealers. How the Hon'ble Member came to this conclusion. I do not know.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಫ್ಲೀಟ್ ಓನರ್ಸ್ ಪರ್ಚೇಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ 12 ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಂದು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I do not know anything about commission business.

Sir, two or three Hon'ble Members have been repeatedly raising the affairs of the Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Bangalore. Today also I have tried to get some information. The office of the society has not been shifted from the city proper to Krishnarajapuram but there is only one godown in Krishnarajapuram wherein blankets are stored and despatched to different places as per orders. It is also said that the accounts are not being fabricated for getting any benefit. That is the information which I have been able to collect so far. The blankets from Andhra are being purchased as has been said by one of the Hon'ble Members by the above society through the all-Indian Woollen Syndicate for being supplied to the railways, the States, etc, from whom orders are being placed with the Woollen Apex Society; but this is not the case with another society. My information shows that the Woollen Weavers Co-operative Society, Pavagada, is working satisfactorily, as reported by some of the persons whom I sent to enquire. They are not purchasing blankets from Andhra. When some of the Hon'ble Members have definite doubts and when they are expressing themselves vehemently on the affairs of the Society and many a time a probe has been demanded into the matter. Government have decided to find out facts, whether there is anything fishy. I do not want to hide anything. We will try to find out very carefully if there is anything fishy and we will try to set right matters. I hope the Hon'ble Members are satisfied.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What about money Sir? There is a shortage of 14 lakhs of rupees in suspence account.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, unless the entire audit is complete, it is not possible for the Government to know whether there is any shortage or not. So, we have not been able to say today because we have not got the latest figures and we have not completed the auditing work. I say that we will look into the matter very carefully.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, it is about a month back that the General Body meeting was held and the audit report is there. The Auditor has made very serious observations about the dealings of money and transferring of 12 lakhs to the All-India Woollen Syndicate from the Apex Bank with the approval of the General Body. There was quarrel n the meeting and because of the insult caused to the Registrar, he went out of the meeting.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I am speaking only on the authority which I have got. Moreover, I am not the only person who is dealing with every subject. When Hon'ble Members make references here while discussing the budget, that too general discussion, I will try to collect as much information as is possible for the points raised. So, what the Hon'ble Member says may be correct or may not be correct. When he is so definite...............

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, to-day 8 people are in the custody of the police for having mis-used this money.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, whatever it is, he seems to be very definite.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That Demand will come up for consideration.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, why I am so definite is, one individual Director has filed small chits not affixing stamps.

Mr. SPEAKER.–If the Hon'ble Minister has not got full information now, it should be made available when the Demand is taken up but I suppose the Hon'ble Member is positive about what he says

Sri C. J MUCKANNAPPA.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am asking the Government, if it is not ready now, the same answer should be given when the Demand is taken up. Every effort should be made to get all the information, particularly when the Balance-sheet is published and placed before the General Body and when it is said that 12 lakhs of Rupees have disappeared.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, if what has been said by Sri Muckannappa is correct, the Minister incharge will have to enquire about all that and he will place all the details. According to me, this is what is available with me.

Sir, one or two Hon'ble Members suggested that the Legislative Council of the State should be abolished as it is unnecessary. Without going into the merits of continuing or discontinuing, I can only say one thing. It is open to the Hon'ble Member desiring the abolition of the Upper House to resort to Article 169 of the Constitution. If they do so and if they get the required support, there will be the chance of removing the Upper House and not otherwise.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—He wants to know the reaction of the Government.

Sri B. D. JATTI.–Sir, it may be a suggestion of one or two members. But, ultimately what is the Government ? Government is always backed by the Legislature. If all of them are for it, Government cannot say anything against their wishes.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, the other day when I wanted to say something, you asked me to do it at an appropriate time. Article 169 is very clear. The House...............

(Sri Muckannappa was seen taking a book from some other member).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Who gave that book to the Hon'ble Member. I saw somebody else passing on that book to him.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, it is the Constitution of India and I brought it from the Legislature Library. He had taken it from me and now he passed it on to me.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I know what actually is happening here.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, on the day I brought this book to show it to the Chair.

Mr SPEAKER.—I have got 20 copies of that book, in the office for the use of the Members.

(*Laughter*)

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, the Government is not definite about the position of the Upper House. We want to know their reaction.

Mr. SPEAKER—Now, we are electing some Members. There are some persons whose term is not over.

(*Laughter*)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, practically, I have tried to touch upon as many points as it is humanly possible for me.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, we referred to the White Paper about Sharavathy and also the Khadi Board. I requested the Government to have a judicial enquiry. What about that White Paper issued on Sharavathy and the new accounts written by the Khadi Board ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I was about to say that for all these days I tried to be present in the House when all the Hon'ble Members were offering their remarks. I have tried to hear almost all of them and I have tried to get as much information as was possible and I have supplied it to them. I do not say that I have satisfied all of them, but I am satisfied that I have done my best.

Sir, speaking some time back I made a reference regarding nationalisation of Road Transport Corporation. Under Section 68 (*b*) of the Motor Vehicles Act, it is the Road Transport Corporation which has to make the suggestion to the Government of Mysore and Government of Mysore may take action. Perhaps, if I have made a mistake while replying, that may be rectified and corrected. The only other point which I have not replied is the point raised by Sri Sivappa. He is said to have stated that hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent but we are not making even a single pie as income. He further seems to have said that the contractors in Sharavathy have become very rich and they are controlling some of the Legislators.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Controlling some of the Ministers also.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—So, Ministers also are included. Sir, regarding Sharavathy, there were a number of questions and discussions on a number of occasions. Ultimately, it was decided by the Chief Minister to issue a White Paper and he has issued a White Paper and that is before the Hon'ble Members Let the Hon'ble Members go through that White Paper in detail and in respect of that if they want further clarification,

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

when the Demand come here, the Chief Minister will be present and he has already told that some convenient time should be given on that day and he will clarify the whole position.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Sir, a day or days entirely for the discussion of this must be given.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us finish this agenda first.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, I have a grievance against that White Paper on Sharavathi. It has been published only in English. Many Members do not follow English. I request that it may also be published in Kannada.

Mr. SPEAKER,—We can look into it later. Sri Gopala Gowda has utilised six opportunities to clarify his position and Sri Muckannappa at least five. Before I call upon the Hon'ble Minister to answer any points of clarification, let me settle a little thing, which is also to be controlled by fact. What is the time we have for the Demands ? It is two hours. If member go on encroaching on the time allotted for the Demands, the Demands remain stagnant.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, my request is that the time should be adjusted so that all of us have an opportunity to speak on every demand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am trying to adjust, Is the House desirous that some Demand should be guillotine ? If so, I will adjust......

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ (ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಪುರ).—ಇರತಕ್ಕ 2 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 30–40 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡಲು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—In the programme also, one full day was allotted to Police and other demands and so it was understood that it is 5 hours. It can be taken up for two hours to-day and the rest tomorrow.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮಗೆ ಊಟವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಗೆಸ್ಟುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If we want two hours for clarifications, one more hour of the Demands would be taken away. I allow half an hour for all clarifications. At 4-30 P.M., I call upon the Minister concerned to move. We will sit till 6-30 P. M. to-day and make up that half-an-hour. That gives us two hours to day and we will sit again tomorrow in the morning.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಆಗಲೆ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕ್ಯಾಂಟೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೆ......

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is that so ? Secretary will please hold an enquiry and give me a report. If that is so, warn the persons in charge of the Canteens.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—The Members of this House as well as the other House must be given preference in the Dining Hall. To-day, there was absolutely no place for us to sit in the Dining Hall to take our food.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Secretary will plea issue a notice to the caterer that no guest should be allowed unles with the express permission of the Speaker.

Sri V. S. PATIL (Belgaum-I).— Unless with a Member, none others should be allowed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will myself look into it tomorrow morning and it will be a very severe warning to the Caterers.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, it is a very big matter. Majority of the Members had no food today. Whatever you want to enforce, please do it this evening and we will abide by the instructions of the Speaker.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಈ ದಿವಸ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಬಹು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳಾದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ರಾತ್ರಿ 8-30ರವರೆಗೂ ಕುಳಿತು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸೋಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—All right ; not a bad idea. I do not know whether the Member is serious or not. I take him as serious.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ (ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ).—ನಾನು ಒಂದು ದೂರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೆ. ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಡಿ.ನಲ್ಲಿ 149 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡದೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ......

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನಮೇಲೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before I call upon anybody else, I want one information from the Hon'ble Finance Minister. One of the Members, I believe it was Sri Kadam, wanted to know the number of minority community people who have been employed. At that time I interrupted him. Has the Minister got any information ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We are not getting separate figures for minority communities. We are giving better facilities for them.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Another point is that one Member from Tiptur referred to 8 teachers having been dismissed or transferred and it was in Nuggehalli in Hassan District. Is that correct ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is regarding one temple affair. I will clarify the position. It is with regard to Veerabhadra Devara Jatra.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is from Tumkur. Nuggehalli is in Hassan District.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನುಗ್ಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ ವರ್ಗಾವರ್ಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ. ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕಾಗೇ ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೋ ಎಳೆದಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That has already been explained. There is nothing more to say.

4 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ವೀರಭದ್ರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಗಲಾಟೆ ಆಗಬಹುದೆಂದು 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಮೊದಲು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅನಂತರ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ)

ಕೆಲವರು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಸಿಪೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರು ಆ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಉತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಸಿಪೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವರೇ ಪುನಃ ಬಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿ, ನಾವು ಉತ್ಸವ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಬಂದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಗಲಾಟೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಎರಡು ದೇವತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಇದೆಯೇ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Lakkappa and Sri S. M. Krishna raised this matter by way of an adjournment motion. There was one more who participated—I believe it is Sri Angadi Channabasappa, who said that I should suspend the rule and it was then represented that it was an annual function which should have taken place normally for which arrangements had been made and date also fixed and suddenly, overnight, a day immediately preceding or round about that day, there was an order from the Hon'ble Home Minister directing the Deputy Commissioner prohibiting the function. Is it true?

Sri K. LAKKAPPA.—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then it was never mentioned that a function of that type had taken place. I made immediate enquiries, because I wanted to decide whether to allow it or not. It was then represented that an adjournment motion was going to be moved and it was I think, Sri Ranganath that was to have moved and he got up and said that he had not given notice. I was waiting to get the notice. In the meanwhile, I made enquiries and called for a report and the report that has come to me is that this year the two parties sat together and in the offices of the Tahsildar, it was settled that it should take place on a particular date, and I believe one of the Hon'ble Ministers was requested to come and attend the function, and it took place on a particular date on which it was fixed to take place. After that also, the second set of persons decided to perform it a second time. This fact was not mentioned in the House at the time when permission was sought on the floor of the House. It was in connection with that, that Sri V. S. Patil said that we were doing some thing contrary to law—nothing in the agenda, and somebody wanted to hold me responsible for the expenditure of time.

(Sri Angadi Channabasappa and Sri Duggappa rose.)

Sri G. DUGGAPPA.—I wanted a reply about 17 Gazetted Officers who were working in the Social Welfare Department who belong to the S. C. and S. T. who were depromoted. I now quote two provisions of the Constitutions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—'Depromoted' or 'demoted'?

Sri G. DUGGAPPA.—'demoted', Sir.

Article 16(4) of the Constitution reads :

" Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments and posts in

favour of any back ward class citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

This point the Government of Mysore has conceded. Article 324 lays down:

"Nothing in Clause (3) shall require the Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in Clause (4) of Article 16 may be made, or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of Article 335."

From this, it is quite clear that the Government need not consult the Public Service Commission in the matter of appointing or regularising the posts reserved specially for S.C. and S.T. In view of this, may I request the Government that they should consider very sympathetically the case of these 17 officers and see that at least now, these officers are posted in other Departments in certain posts which or of the same cadre?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—All these 17 officers were appointed purely temporarily and they come from other parent departments. They have got lien in their own Departments. They are not going to lose their jobs. They will go back to their parent departments and according to their service put in by them in this Department, they are eligible for getting increments.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—My objection was, Belaghatta village was the place where the function had to take place between 1-3-1964 and 9-3-1964. In the meanwhile...

Mr. SPEAKER.—On what date did it take place?

Sri K. LAKKAPPA.—It never came off.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—The other party which wanted to celebrate were prevented by an order from the Hon'ble Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—An earlier date had been fixed and the Veerabhadraswami ceremony did take place.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—As I was submitting...

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will deal with that point later.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the facts which have been given to the Hon'ble Member are not correct. It was on 24-2-1964 one of the Parties celebrated the function and another party came forward at that time to for permission. What has been stated in the petition is not correct.

Sri K. LAKKAPPA.—The Hon'ble Minister does not know facts. The Reserve police had gone on the spot.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When did the police go to the spot?

Sri K. LAKKAPPA.—On the 1st.

Mr. SPEAKER.—On the 24th February the Ceremony has taken place.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಕೊಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಹನ್ನೊಂದೂವರೆ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ದೂರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ)

ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸಂಜೆ 5 ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ನಾನು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಕೆಲವು ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 66⅔ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ರೆಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ರಿವೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Recently the Government has reconsidered the position regarding some of the departments and come to the conclusion that it should be 50 per cent instead of 66⅔ and 33⅓ per cent.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎನ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ (ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು).—ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಶೋಕ ಮೆಹತಾ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಲೇಬರರುಗಳು ಪರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟ ಇಳಕಂ ಶೇಕಡ 25ರಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಲೇಬರರುಗಳ ವರಮಾನ ಒಂದು ತಲೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is this the scope of the Budget, and that at a time when we are hard-pressed ? I am not concerned with whatever the great man said elsewhere.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ವಿಷಯ. ಅದು ನನ್ನ ತಲೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲದು. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದದ್ದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಆದರೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾಮೋಷಿ (ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ).—ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೇಳಿದೆ, ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ತುಂಬಾ ಏರಿವೆ, ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಸೇಲ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಯಾವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I want to know whether the House feels that every sentence referred to by every member should be repeated in detail and answered ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನದ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದು 100ಕ್ಕೆ 25ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಡಿಯರ್‌ನೆಸ್ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಬೆಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನದ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೂ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಲೆಗಳು 25 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಏರಿದರೆ ಜೀವನದ ವೆಚ್ಚವೂ 25 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಏರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಯಾರು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಔಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಹೇಗೆ ? ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಈಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ್ದು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ತಿಂಗಳು ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು 154 ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1, 2, 3 ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ 154 ಇರುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಬಾಕಿ 9 ತಿಂಗಳು 120 ಇದೆ. ವರ್ಷ ಪೂರ್ತಿ 154 ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಫಿಗರ್ಸ್‌ಅನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರು. ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಟಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಆ ಫಿಗರ್ಸನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ವರ್ಕ್ ಔಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಿಂಗಳದು

ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಪೊಜಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಯರ್‌ನೆಸ್ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸರ್ವೀಸುಗಳನ್ನೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್‌ನವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕವರು ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್ನಿನವರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್‌ನವರಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Corporation under section 68(d) notifies the intention to nationalise. Then Government will publish it in the Gazette and objections will be called for and objections will be heard by Chief Minister. Then as a judicial officer he will give a decision and that may be acceptable or may not be acceptable to the parties concerned.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—May I know whether the Government has taken a decision to introduce the XI standard in High School and if so, what is the additional financial commitment involved and if the schemes were to be implemented, whether the Government has adequate qualified staff, equipment, furniture and additional accommodation.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Minister for Education wants to do that, he will have to refer that matter to the Finance Department and if I feel that I can provide the necessary money for doing so, I will accept it and if I feel that I cannot supply the money needed, I will not accept it.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Is he in a position to provide any money for the purpose ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—When the matter comes up, he will consider it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್.—ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಹುದ್ದೆ 3ನೇ ದರ್ಜೆಯದಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1959ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 17 ಜನ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಆಫೀಸರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿದರು. 1963ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ (3) ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ರೆಗ್ಯುಲರೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಡರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ರೆಗ್ಯುಲರೈಜ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಅನಂತರ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಗೆಜಿಟೆಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ರೆಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಆಫೀಸರನ್ನು (4)ನೇ ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಿದರು. ಮೊದಲೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ರೆಗ್ಯುಲರೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Are there no officers on deputation ?

Sri K. H. RANGANATH.—No.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Originally in the integrated areas there were no officers as District Social Welfare Officers. It was only in old Mysore area that such officers were there. In order to introduce uniformity in the entire new Mysore State and to give relief to all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, these posts were to be created and they were created temporarily and if we look to the order passed in appointing them, they have been taken from some other departments and in that order it has been made clear that these posts are temporary and they can be removed at any time without giving notice. They will not be losing their jobs ; they will go back to their parent departments and

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

they will get increments from time to time and there is nothing wrong to prepare cadre and recruitment rules and to enforce them.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಶರಾವತಿ ವೈಟ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ ಅದಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಯೂಮಿನಿಯಂ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಿಲ್ ರಿಫೈನರಿ ವಿಷಯ ಏನಾಯಿತು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ? "It is additional evidence that Government has placed before the country ; whether they are willing to institute a judicial enquiry".

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅಲ್ಯೂಮಿನಿಯಂ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೋ ಅವರಿಗೂ, ರೇನಾಲ್ಡ್ಸ್ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ ನಂತರ ನಮಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ನಮಗೂ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮಾತುಕತೆಯಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಬಾಕ್ಸೈಟ್ ಅದಿರನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವವರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಒಬ್ಬರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಬರದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. Regarding the oil refinery, I am as ignorant as the Hon'ble Member.

MR. SPEAKER.—Does the Hon'ble Member feel that all things have to be done by Government ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಂತಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷಯ್ಯ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರು ಅಪ್ಪರ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಆಲಮಟ್ಟಿ ಬಳಿ ಮೇನ್ ಡ್ಯಾಮ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರದ ಬಳಿ ಚಾನಲ್ ಡ್ಯಾಂ ಹಾಕಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಎರಡು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಯೂ ಮೇನ್ ಡ್ಯಾಂ ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮೇನ್ ಡ್ಯಾಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಚಾನಲ್ ಡ್ಯಾಂ ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಯೂ ಡ್ಯಾಂ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ನೀರನ್ನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇನ್ ಡ್ಯಾಂ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯರಿ ಡ್ಯಾಂ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ನೀರನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹೋಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ.

SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—I pointed out certain irregularities in the Board of Mineral Development. The Finance Minister has not cared nor has he given any serious consideration to this matter.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—That may be the impression of the Hon'ble Member. He may say that everything is being mismanaged. I have enquired about it and I think it is quite all-right. It is being managed very well.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ನುಗ್ಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು 15 ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಕೇಸುಗಳು ವಜಾ ಆಗಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ರಿಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has several times assured us that he would take action if we brought to his notice specific instances. We gave him information about a week back and we are getting the same type of reply that the Government would enquire. Where is the finality in these things. About the Nuggehalli affair, I made a specific charge that the transfer of the Sub-Inspector was ordered by the I.G.P. but the Government directed he should be retained there. The I.G.P. transfer and the reason given was that he was inefficient, that he is a new recruit and he cannot manage. Knowing fully well that the Government has directed that he should stay here, the S.I. is having an officious attitude.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is this the third or fourth speech that the Hon'ble Member is making ?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—I want to know the action taken by Government on our representation. Do they want all the people of the area to be murdered. I have told the Hon'ble Home Minister also about the matter but they take things so easily. An ex-M.L.A. was almost about to be killed. How long can our patience be tested ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition is unnecessarily upset. He was quite all-right so long. It is better that he keeps quiet for 5 minutes and begins to discuss with the Home Department. Then he will know everything.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Minister for Home will now move his demands.

4-30 P. M.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1964-65

Demands for Grants—Nos. 4, 12, 13 and 41 (A)

DEMAND NO. 4.—MOTOR VEHICLES ACT—ADMINISTRATION.

11. Taxes on Vehicles.

Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,62,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO.12.—JAILS.

22. Jails.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of

(SRI R. M. PATIL)

payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 13.—POLICE.

23. Police.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,95,54,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 41-A.—NATIONAL EMERGENCY—CIVIL DEFENCE.

78-A. Expenditure connected with the National Emergency, 1962.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,56,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'National Emergency-Civil Defence'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 4.—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS—ADMINISTRATION.

11. Taxes on Vehicles.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,62,000 be granted to the Govenment to defary the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of ' Taxes on Vehicles '."

DEMAND NO. 12.—JAILS.

22. Jails.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of ' Jails '."

DEMAND NO. 13.—POLICE.

23. Police.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,95,54,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of ' Police '."

DEMAND NO. 41-A.—NATIONAL EMERGENCY—CIVIL DEFENCE.

78-A. Expenditure connected with the National Emergency, 1962.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,56,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'National Emergency-Civil Defence'."

MR. SPEAKER.—All these demands and cut motions are open for discussion.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, a slight clarification. Somebody doubted whether Information also can be discussed now because it is in charge of Home Minister.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Begger Relief also comes under the Home Department; Tourism also.

MR. SPEAKER.—Is there a separate department?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBER.—No.

SRI R. M. PATIL.—I beg to move that Publicity and Information as well as Tourism may also be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER.—So, all the subjects pertaining to one Minister may be taken up and Hon'ble Members can direct all their attacks. Cut motions are also open for debate.

Then, I have to issue agenda for tomorrow. I suppose we are sitting and finishing today the consideration of these demands; or, shall I allow some time tomorrow?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Tomorrow, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER.—So, tomorrow we shall sit from 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and then from 3-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. I think this is most convenient.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, by this, after all we get only one hour more. We can meet at 12-30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER.—There are some Members who want to have their morning sleep in peace. And some of the newly married Members may like to get up late.

(*Laughter.*)

So, we will meet tomorrow from 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and from 3-30 P.M to 6-30 P.M.

SRI V. S. PATIL (Belgaum-I).—Sir, I would like to speak on one or two departments out of the several demands that are before the House. The first which I should like to touch upon is the Police Department. Sir, Police Department is a very ancient institution no doubt and it is being improved from time to time. During the British regime, the British Government had a complete hold on all series of crimes and criminals in our country. After the British regime, our Congress Government has come into power and the whole system......

MR. SPEAKER.—Did I hear the Hon'ble Member correctly that he said 'our Congress Government'?

(*Laughter.*)

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Yes, Sir. After all, it is our Government run by the Congress Party. We cannot say it is a foreign Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now I understand.

(*Laughter.*)

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Since it is so, the quality of the Police Department has definitely improved. Sir, when we were in Bombay area before 1st November 1956, I have seen the ability, the tact and behaviour of the police officers in that area and during the last eight years I have been seeing the ability, tact and behaviour of the police in this area. There is vast difference between the two. For example, I can quote instances when any serious offence was committed in the metropolitan of Bombay, we have seen that all the offences were detected, not only detected but the culprits were brought to book immediately by the Bombay Police. Here, even though we are legislators, and when our properties are burgled or removed by some means, no trace is known at all. During the last session, I lost my clothes and Mr. Setty lost his clothes. When we complained to the police, no trace was found of this. I heard a week back that in H.M.T. which is surrounded by all sorts of protection in the quarters, there were so many theft cases and nothing is traced. Is this the way the police function ? Their main function is to protect the life and property of the public. When the Police Bill was on the anvil of this House, I moved an amendment that the 'protection of property' should also be their duty. The Hon'ble Minister did not agree and the amendment was rejected. The result is, the police do not give any protection to anybody, either to the property or the individuals. They have been given a free licence just to wait till the crims are committed and then the police machinery moves, provided sufficient oiling and greasing is made. The meaning of oiling and greesing is known to everybody. Therefore people have lost faith in the police force. This is a very sorry state of affairs. The figures given in the Finance Minister's speech speak for this. Here, murders in 1961 are given as 614, 1962 it is 679 and for nine months only in 1963 it is 595. It means, the number is increasing. Similarly, if we look to the other series of offences, they have definitely increased. These are offences which have been registered by the police. But, there are numerous offences which have gone unregistered. So, what about those offences ? It means, that the man who has committed the murder or he who is at the back of the murder or the man who has looted some property does not pay anything to the police, then the offence will be registered ; if something is paid, it goes without registering the offence. They will make a show of investigation and then the whole matter is hushed up and there will be no record or trace of the crime at all because it was not registered. Sir, we have seen in Bombay area very recently in a case where 2 lakhs of currency notes and some gold was looted and the offenders took shelter with the police officers. But, after a month or two, some of the police officials were involved in the distribution of that property and the Bombay Government took a stringent step and they were brought to book. One D.S.P., one Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and

some other police officers were booked and all the property in that dacoity case was discovered.

Is there a single case here where a Police Officer has been found guilty of such things? In my own district, it is reported that one of the Police Constables was involved in several murder cases. In one of the cases, he was arrested. But the Government did not detect it—why? The main reason is that we are not training these people to be righteous, to be courageous to be able to detect the offences in a scientific manner. They only know the old method of third degree. That is not the way of investigation at all. It is not the way to be followed in a cultural society. The ways which are being followed by these Police Officers are, I may say, completely out of date and they do not know how to detect the offences. The worst thing is that every Police Constable, I can say with full responsibility, or at least 95 per cent of the police force, is corrupt. We have to find out some means to prevent this corruption. One of the major reasons why these Police Officers have become corrupt is, prohibition and the second is the Motor Vehicles Act. I learnt from some of the residents of this place that before our benign Government of Congress came in power, there were very few Police officers and Police Constables here. Every night there was a patrol by the Police and the people felt as if that there will be no thefts in their houses. Now the police force is not only doubled, but it is trebled. It has gone up with the population. But, you will find not a single patrolman during the night time in the City. All officers are on the outskirts of the City just to watch the motor vehicles, trucks and private cars. What is the reason? The reason is to squeeze out money. From Police Constable to the Head of this Department, the process of corruption is going on. It is a sad state of affairs. I appeal to the House to put a stop to this sort of corruption. I am not appealing to the Government, because Government is incapable of putting down corruption. That is way I appeal to the House to end or put a stop to this sort of corruption and inefficiency in the police forces. Of course, I can recommend that their emoluments, their pay, their allowances must be increased to enable them to live happily in their homes. We are not against that. That does not mean that we should allow them for taking bribe. That will spoil our name. That is why I should like to suggest that this House may appoint a Committee to go through the qusetion, irrespective of the Government, and find out some means where by we can improve the tone, morale and working of the police force. We are spending Rs. 5 crores on this force. It is not a small sum. The main purpose of the police force, according to me, is not only detection or prevention of the offences, but protection of the property of the individuals. If that is not done, we are merely wasting the money. The police force appear to be smart and they use good uniform. That is the only thing which is worth noting so far as the police force is concerned. So, something radical has got to be done in order to see that there is improvement and the people get the benefit of this police force for whom they are spending about Rs. 5 crores per year.

(SRI R. M. PATIL)

One more thing is that the police have to do their duties under several minor acts also. On page 129 of the Budget speech, it is stated as under :

> " To minimise the incidence of the ever increasing number of traffic accidents and violation of the Traffic Rules, 'Traffic Safety Week' has been held all over the State shortly. "

The main purpose of this was to educate the use of vehicles and members of the public regarding the Rules of Road and carry on active propaganda through posters, etc.

[SRI S. M. GUREDDI (Chairman) in the Chair.]

In my place, in Belgaum, this Traffic Safety Week was observed as if it was one of the function of Dasara or Deepavali. These rules of Roads are contained in a small pamphlet covering about a dozen rules. If this is translated into Kannada, Marathi and other languages and if it is distributed to every house, every Panchayat and every school and if the rules are explained to the students, boys and girls, that will certainly give some more education. We have to educate the people, more especially the younger generation, who are attending the schools and colleges. In all these Cities, the greatest obstacle on the road is the college-going population. They feel that the road belongs to them and nobody can challenge. That is the attitude of our students. In order to put a stop to this, instructions must be given through their educational institutions. I submit that the rules of the Roads must be given and explained in every school to every boy and girl and every student must know what it is and why this has been in force instead of merely taking the work on the road itself, which is quite essential. The pedestrians must walk on the foot-paths. If there is no foot-path, what is to be done ? That is why I submit that some concrete thing must be done instead of having merely a show work.

One more thing which I would like to say, so far as our area is concerned, is regarding this Arms Act. In our area, especially my two Taluks of Belgaum and Khanapur are malnad and forest areas. The lands of our people lie within the forests or in the adjoining forests and those forests are full of these wild animals who destroy the crops raised by the people. That is why from time immemorial, some of these cultivators possess some fire arms which are unlicensed.

We have tried to get licence for them, but it is a big job to obtain licence because, when an application is made to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he will send it to the Police for enquiry and when the police go for enquiry, it is a tremendous task to obtain a certificate from him. It is not an easy job. It becomes a source of corruption. And if the police is not paid, he will not be recommended and the person will not get licence. But recently some police officers have taken into their head to take out these unlicenced guns. Sir, I

submit here that these people are ready to submit all their firearms to the Government provided some sort of assurance is given to them they will be given licences and allow them to purchase firearms under the licence. They are ready to do it. But there must be some assurance from the Government that the police will not harass them. At present Sir, any man can be caught and hauled up by the police, taken to the police station or a nearby chavadi and thrash him like a wild bore. I have myself seen one man was lying, it was impossible for him to stand or sit on the ground. To such an extent he was belaboured. I produced him to the medical officer. He said, unless the police case is there, I cannot give a certificate, because they are afraid. Then I took him to the District Magistrate who is the Deputy Commissioner. I showed the boy to him. He said Mr. Patil, you know the working of the courts; if you want, I will register the offence; but what will be its effect? Then I took him to the civil hospital and there he was treated on condition that no certificate is to be demanded. This is the way in which the police are working. They are squeezing out money from these poor people. We do not mind to handover all the firearms, provided the Government gives us an assurance to protect our crops from the wild beasts. I have nothing to say. Let them protect the fields from the wild animals and let them take arrangements to protect these crops and property of these people, cattle, etc., from cattle lifters. We do not want these firearms at all. They are outdated practically. Firearms is there especially for thieves. If they know that there are firearms, thieves will not come near their house. Because the Government is failing to protect their crops and property, they have to take recourse to this method and they are after all out-dated arms. If the Government takes some steps to prevent wild animals and thieves, then these people are willing to surrender all their arms or if the Government assures that they will issue licences, then also they will be ready to surrender arms. You are forcing the people to break the law by making it too stringent or handing it over to such people who are corrupt. That is why, we have made this representation to the officers concerned and I hope something will be done in the matter and the Government also will take steps to see no harassment is caused to the people unnecessarily.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ (ಮೂಡಿಗೆರೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡ ವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೋಲಿಸು, ಜೈಲ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸೇಶನ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಟೀಲರವರು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಖಾತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು, ಸರಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಖಾತೆಗೆ ನಾವು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಐದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಖಾತೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ದೇಶದ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಖಾತೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಜನಗಳಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ)

ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ಪೋಲಿಸು ಹಾವಳಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ವಿನಃ ಪೋಲೀಸರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗಲಿ, ಮಾನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾಗದು. ನನ್ನ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ನಿಡೋಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಮಾನುಷ ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆದಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಕೂಡ, ಅದು ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಏಕೆ ಆ ದುರ್ಘಟನೆ ಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನೇರವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏನು ಒಬ್ಬರ, 4-6 ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಜೀವಸಹಿತ ಸುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಅಮಾನುಷ ಕೃತ್ಯ ರೀಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಷನ್ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಇಂಥದೇ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಮೊನ್ನೆಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಇಡಪನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 2() ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂದರು ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂಥ ಹಗೇತನ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ, ಪೋಲೀಸಿಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಇಂಥ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇರ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸರಕಾರ, ಇದು ಒಂದು ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸರಕಾರವೆ? ಈ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಥೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬಿದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಭಾಲ್ಕಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪಟೇಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಹರಿಜನರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಮೊಗಲ್ ಕಾಲದ ದರ್ಬಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇಂತ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟೇಲ ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕುಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ಬರೀ ಎಸ್ಟಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೇ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ 17,70,200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಏನು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ? ಯಾವತರಹ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಚರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಸುಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರ? ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸರ್ಜನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಂಟಿಕರಪ್ಷನ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಹಾಕಿದ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಅವರ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಚರ್ ಪಾಸುಮಾಡಿದರು; ಆ ಆಫೀಸರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರ? ಇದು ಆಗಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣ 2–3 ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಕೃತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೋಲೀಸರನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮೆಷಿನರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದ ದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು, ಶ್ರೀ ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ರಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಚೇಂಬರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟೆವು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಲಘುವಾಗಿ ತಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನವಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ಸರಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೋಂ ಖಾತೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ಐ. ಪಿ. ಸಿ. ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಯಾವ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನುಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ಆ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಬರೆದು, ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಸ್ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

5-00 P.M.

ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್‌ಕ್ವಾಯರಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುನಃ ಆ ಪೋಲೀಸ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಯನ್ನು ರೀ-ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಖಾತೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಅನೇಕರು ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ ನಡೆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಹೀನ ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುವ

ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಬಂದರೆ ಮುಂಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾಕ್ಷನ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಪಕ್ಷ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಮನಸ್ಸು ಒಡಕು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಯಾರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು? ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾರಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬರಬೇಕೇ? ಫಾಕ್ಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ವೇದವಾಕ್ಯ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಇವನ್ನು ಚೆಕ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಳ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಮಾನ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯಿಂದ ಬಾಳುವೆ ಮಾಡುಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸವಲತ್ತು ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕೊಡಲು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ನಾನು ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ್ಗ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು 1954-55ರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ತಾವು ವೇಷ ಬದಲಿಸಿ ಮೆಜಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಸರ್ಕಲ್‌ಗೆ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಬರೆದರೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಕಾನೂನು ತಿಳಿಯದೇ ಇಂತಹವರನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪಾಸಾಗಿದ್ದವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರ ಆಂಟಿಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಪೋಲೀಸನವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬದರ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಂಡ ಸರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸರಾಯಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸನವರಿಗೆ ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.ಯವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಶನ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಿತರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ಸ್ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಖೂನಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಪ್ರೂವ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಡಿಫೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಶನ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾ ವಹಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಖೂನಿ ದಕಾಯಿತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಜೈಲ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಜೈಲ್ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 45,00,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ 11,41,700 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಜೈಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾನುಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಚರ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲೋಕೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ವೇಜ್ ಅರ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 52,700 ರೂ. ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಜೈಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ 3-4 ಜನ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಪಡೆದಂಥ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಾಕಿಯವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಿತರಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಡಿಸ್‌ಛಾರ್ಜ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಜನರ್ಸ್ ಪುನಃ ಕೈದಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅಂಥವರು ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಜೀವನ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಒಂದು ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಡಿಸ್‌ಛಾರ್ಜ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಜನರ್ಸ್ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಜೀವನ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಸ್‌ಛಾರ್ಜ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಜನರ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದಂಥವನನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೈದಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ)

ಇನ್ನು ಜುವೆನೈಲ್ ಅಫೆಂಡರ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜುವೆನೈಲ್ ಅಫೆಂಡರ್ಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಸ್ಟಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇವೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹುಡುಗರು ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ದಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಹಣ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಅದು ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರತ್ನಕಂಬಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ 45 ಲಕ್ಷರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ 11 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂದು ಸುಮಾರು 33 ಲಕ್ಷ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಾಗಿ 80 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದು ಸಾಲದು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಮಾತು ಮೋಟಾರುವಾಹನಗಳ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ 6 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವರಮಾನ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು, ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಅದು 5 ಕೋಟಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಎಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ 80 ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ತಾವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್.—ಈ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚದ ಹಾವಳಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಓ. ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರೇ ಆಗಲಿ 10 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೇ ಚೆಕ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಬಂಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗಮನವಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಲಘುವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ತೀವ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಎರಡು ಖಾತೆಗಳ ಉನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಚ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಪೋಲೀಸು, ಜೈಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಶಾಂತಿ, ಸಮಾಧಾನ, ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ನೆಲಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇವತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಗಡಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿಯು ನೆರವು ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಲಾಯಕ್ಕಾದವರು, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪರ್ಸನಾಲಿಟಿ ಇದೆ, ಧ್ವನಿಕೂಡ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಆಶೆಯೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮೀರಿತು, ಅದು ಸಫಲವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ, ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೋದರೆ ಅಪ್ರೋಚ್ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಈಗ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾವು ಹೋದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಉದಾಸೀನದಿಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮನವಿ

ಯನ್ನು ಮಾನಸ್ಸಿಗೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಲಘುವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರು. ನಂತರ ಸೀದಾ ಐ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಣವೇನೋ ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಭಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪೋಲೀಸರನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ಜನರು ಹೆದರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ತಪ್ಪು ದಾರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದೇ ಈಗ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಗೆ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಎರಡೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಂಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವರ್ಗವಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪುಢಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸಲ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರಿದ್ದರೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ದೂರ ಇರೋಣ ಎಂದು ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದೆವು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವರ್ಗವಾಯಿತು. ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಬಂದು ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುನಃ ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದವರನ್ನೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಇದ್ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ ! ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವವರು, ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವವರು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಹುದೇ ? ಆತನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಲ್ಲವೇ ! ಆತನಿಗೆ ಗೌರವವೇನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಯಿತು ! ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೀಗೆ ತುಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆತನಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ? ಇದನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ತಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಸಹ ಅವರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೇನು ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುವುದು ! ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪುಢಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದರೆ ಏನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ದಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯ್ಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಏನೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ನಾವು ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಲಾಯರಾಗಿದ್ದವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾನೇನು ಹೇಳುವುದು. ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ, ಇದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಲಾಯಕ್ಕಾದುದು ಅಲ್ಲ.

Sri R M. PATIL.—How are you connected with the transfer or re-transfer ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಲ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರು. ಇವರನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದವರು ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಚಾರ್ಜನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಏಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು ? ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಈ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಇದು ಸರಿಯೋ ತಪ್ಪೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri R M. PATIL.—What he says is not correct, Sir. Even if he had been transferred, it was on some grounds without knowing what the cause was. When he was retransferred, it was after enquiring that the cause for transferring was not correct.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಎಂ. ಎಲ್. ಎ. ಆಗಿರುವವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎರಡು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇದ್ದ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ಬಂದು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರು ಮಾಡಿದುದು ಎರಡನೇ ತಪ್ಪು. ಎರಡನೇ ಸಾರಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಮೂರನೇ ತಪ್ಪು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ತಪ್ಪೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಲೋಕಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ತಪ್ಪು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎನ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ.—ನಾವು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾನ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವವರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಆದ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಬಂದು ಚಾರ್ಜು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಪುನಃ ಅವರನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿನ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ದೂರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇದು ಲೋಕಲ್ ಪಾಲಿಟಿಕ್ಸ್. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವವರೇ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮೊಳಗೇ ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಮ್ಮಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವೇನು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎನ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫಿಯರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಸರಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎನ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ.—ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾವೇನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ?

ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರು ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರು 52 ವರ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟೀ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೇಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ? 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಏನೋ ರಿಟೈರು ಆಗುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲೇನು ತೊಂದರೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ? ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಕಾನ್‌ಫಿಡೆನ್‌ಷಿಯಲ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದೆಂದು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹವನ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಬರೀ ಕಾನ್‌ಫಿಡೆನ್‌ಷಿಯಲ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ತರಹ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ನು ಆಗದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಜೈಲುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಖೈದಿ ಅವನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಬರುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಬೇಗನೆ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕು, ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎನ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ.—ನಾನು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿಮಗೆ 10 ಮಿನಿಟುಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಚೀಟಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ. ನೀವೇ ಅದನ್ನು 50 ಮಿನಿಟು ಎಂದು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬರೆಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎನ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ.—ಜೈಲಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಗ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜೈಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಖೈದಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೋಡಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಖೈದಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಏನೇನು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು, ಅವನು ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವ ತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈಗ ಖೈದಿಗಳಿಗೇನೋ ಊಟ ಹಾಗೂ ವಸತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡದೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಮೋಟಾರು ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು, ಮೋಟಾರು ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮಾರು 60-70 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮೋಟಾರ್ ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಆರೇಳು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಸರಕಾರ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 758 ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಮೂರು ಜನ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟೀ ಕಮಿಷನರುಗಳು ಮೂರು ಮೊಬೈಲು ವ್ಯಾನುಗಳು, ಒಂದು ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು ರೂಮು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಗಾಧವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನು ಸಿಟಿಯೊಳಗೆ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಓಡಾಟ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಾನೇನೂ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

193 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮೋಟಾರು ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನ ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿನವರು ಈಗ ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿಯ ಪುನರ್ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರದ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಈಗಲೂ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಮದರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಡ್ಸ್ ಮೇಂಟೆನೆನ್ಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉದಾರ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ. ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ರೋಡ್ಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಹು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಬಹು ದೂರ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ Road Romeoಗಳ ಕಾಟ ಕೂಡ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಹು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ದೂರ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. Mount Carmel College ಮತ್ತು ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರದ ಗರ್ಲ್ಸ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಓವರ್-ಕ್ರೌಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರದ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಓವರ್-ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಬಹು ಬೇಗನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

5-30 P.M.

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೇಳತೀರದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಪುರದ ಓವರ್ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಬಳಿ ಈ ಪುಂಡು ಪೋಕರಿ ಜನಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಹೀನ ಕೃತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಾವು ಈಗ ಆ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಕಿತ್ತುಹಾಕಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಚೂಪಾದ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಜನರು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಾಗಪ್ಪಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಕಳೆದ 2-3 ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ 7-8 ದರೋಡೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ಇದೇ ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರ ಕಾರಿನ ಮುಚ್ಚಳವನ್ನೇ ಯಾರೋ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನೂ, ಕುಡಿತದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನೂ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಂಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಲು ಈ ಒಂದು ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜುಗಾರಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿತ—ಜುಗಾರಿ ಇವು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಳುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳು ಕುಡುಕ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ)

ರಾಗಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಆಯಾಯ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾಗರೀಕರ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳತೀರದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೇ ಸ್ಲಂ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಇವರು ತೀರಾ ಗರೀಬರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕುಡಿದು ಅವರವರೇ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೈಷಮ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಎರಡು ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಈ ಸ್ಲಂ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರ ಈ ದೊಂಬಿಯಿಂದ ನಾಗರೀಕರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವರ ಕಾಟದಿಂದ ಸಭ್ಯ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೇ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಗೂಂಡಾಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಸಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಸರಿಲ್ಲದ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾಂದಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೀ ದೂರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿಗಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ನಾವು ದೂರು ಹೇಳಿ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ?

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಅನಾಹುತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ (ಹೆಬ್ಬೂರು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸಾರಿ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ವಕೀಲರಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇವರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮಗೆ ಇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏಕೋ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇವರು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು. ಈ ಒಂದು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಸೇವೆ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಈಗ ವಾಮ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಬಹುಶಃ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿರತಕ್ಕವರೇ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನೂ ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೀಗಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾವು ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಆನ್ಯೈಪುಣ್ಯತೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಲ್ಲಿಹೋದವು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಗಡಿಯ ಒಂದು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಆರ್ಡರಾಯಿತು, ಆ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ, ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಂಥವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಸಿ. ಆರ್. ಪಿ. ಸಿ. ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 107ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತೋಳ ಕುರಿಮರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಾದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಲದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಏನೇ ಆದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಂದಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಕೋಟಲೆಗಳೇಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೇನು ? ಜನರ ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಕುವುದಕ್ಕೇನು ! ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಆನಗ್ಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾರಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ!

ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಚಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು, ಇವರ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಭದ್ರವಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೋದರೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾದ ನಾವು ಏನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ.—ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ನಿಮ್ಮದು ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ಅದು. ಈಗ ಏನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಖಾತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ? ನುಗ್ಗೆಹಳ್ಳಿಯೊಳಗೆ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕಲಿತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಧಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಆ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ತೊಂದರೆ ? ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರು ತುಮಕೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಂತಹ ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಯನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ ? ಯಾರೋ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆತ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಹಾಕಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವನನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಗಳು ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟಿವ್ ಕನ್‌ವೀನಿಯನ್ಸ್. ನಾಗರಿಕ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಧರ್ಮ ಬೇಡವೇ ? ಪೋಲೀಸ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಜನ ಹೆದರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇಂತಹ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ತಮಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತೆಂಬುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ನೀವು ಯಾರ ಕೂಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಈ ಕಡೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆಗ ನಾವು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಕಾನೂನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಳ್ಳತನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅದನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ಡಿಸ್ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಸಲ ಕಳ್ಳತನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿರಿ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಈಗಿನ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎನ್.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಆದವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ದಳದವರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನನಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸಹ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಬೆಲವತ್ತ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾನು ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀತಿ, ನಿಯಮವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ, ಇವರು ಏಕೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫಿಯರ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ? ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ತರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಬ್ರೀಚ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರಿವಿಲೇಜ್ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಅವರು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಹೋಗಿರುವವನು. ಆದರೆ ಇವರ ನೀತಿ ಏನಾಯಿತು ? ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ? ಏನು ವಿಚಾರ ? ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ಕು ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ? ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ಏನು ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಆಯಿತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಜನಗಳು ಏನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಇವರು ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫಿಯರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು. ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಬಂದಾಗ ಇವರ ಪಕ್ಷವೇ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ)

ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ. ಯಾವ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ತರಿಸಿದೆಯೋ ಅವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ? ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರು ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಅದು ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಪೂಜೆಯೇನೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಹೋಗಿ ಪೂಜೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ . ಅಲ್ಲಿ Congregation is not allowed ; procession is not allowed ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೇ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ಇವರು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಔಟ್‌ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ನೀತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೇಸುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 10-12 ಕೊಲೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆಗಾಗೆ ಹಿಂದೂ—ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ ಗಲಾಟೆಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಆರು-ಏಳು ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಔಟ್‌ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಔಟ್‌ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ನನಗೇನು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾದರೆ, ಕಳ್ಳತನವೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಲೆಯೇನಾದರೂ ಆದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಕೊಂದು ಹಾಕಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, ನಾಶಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮೋನಪ್ಪನವರು ಐ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೇಸು. ತುಮಕೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ತಿಂಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ಜನರು ಗೂಂಡಾಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಸಾಲ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರೂರಲ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಚಾರ್ಜ್‌ಷೀಟ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಡಿ.ಓ.ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾರು ದೂರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೋ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿದನ್ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಹೋಮ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ಅವರನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮ್ಯಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನೀವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಹೋಮ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ? ಇದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೀವು ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ತಂದರೆ ನೀವು ದೇಶದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಮೋಟಾರ್ ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಎ. ಅಥಾರಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ ? ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಓಡಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್‌ಸೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಪೀನಿಯನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಟಿ.ಎ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ.ಎ. ಏನು, ಅವರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವೇನು ? ಇದು ಯಾರ ದುಡ್ಡು ? ಆಂಧ್ರದ ಬಾರ್ಡರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕನ್‌ಸೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ತಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಧುರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಬಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು

ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಟರ್-ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಎ. ಅಥಾರಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾನ್-ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಏನಾಗಿವಾರೆಂದರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಪರವಾಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನೇನೋ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಯಾವ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಡೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಎ. ಅಥಾರಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾನ್-ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳೇನಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಒಪೀನಿಯನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವರನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ (ಯಶವಂತಪುರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಖಾತೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಆದರ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರುಗಳು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಖಾತೆಯು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಂದಲೂ ಹೊಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಖಾತೆಯವರು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚಾತುರ್ಯಗಳು, ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ನಡೆದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಪರಾಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಜನ ನಿರಪರಾಧಿಗಳು ನೋವು ಪಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದ ನೌಕರರಾದ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಸತಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇನೋ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹಗಲು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತಕ್ಕ ಕಳ್ಳತನ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ದರೋಡೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನೋವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ನಿ[illegible]ಂಶಗಳಿವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ, ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ದರೋಡೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಜಯನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಗೆ ರಿವಾಲ್ವಾರನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಒಂದು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕಂಪ್ಲೇಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಬಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೂರಿಸ್‌ಡಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರಂತೆ. ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತೊಂದರೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೂರಿಸ್‌ಡಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದೂ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯನವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ವಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ)

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಜನ ಬೇರೆ ಯುವರು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಮೀರಿದಂತೆ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಆಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಅಂಥಾ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಂಥಾಕಡೆ ಆ ಒಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಜನತೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಂದ ಏನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೋ ಅದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ವಿಜಿಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಆದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಚಾತುರ್ಯವೂ ಆಗದಂತೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಖಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಜನತೆ ಏನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೋಟಾರು ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನೋವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇಂಟರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ರೂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೆಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಓಡಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಬಸ್ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಬಾಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ದಳ್ಳಾಳಿಗಳು ಕೈಹಾಕಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

6-10 P.M.

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ R.T.A ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು inter-state routes ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ countersignature ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಆದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ countersign ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಾರ್ಡರ್‌ವರೆಗೂ ಓಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ R.T.A., R.T. Commissioner ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ನೂರಾರು ಜನರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ countersignature ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ countersign ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಈ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಬಸ್ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ ಓಡಾಟಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. 1963-64ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಲಕ್ಷರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂದು 1964-65ರಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ಲಕ್ಷರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ Transport Commissioner ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ R.T.O. Office ಇದೆ. ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಇರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಈಗ ಏನು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. R.T.O. ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ ಮಾಲೀಕರೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏಜೆಂಟರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಹುಬೇಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬೇಗ ತಪ್ಪಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೂಗಿನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯೇ ? ನಾವು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಕಡೆ ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾದ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹವಾಗಬಹುದು.

ನಾವು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಇಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಅಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿ ಇಂಥ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವನನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಭಯವಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ತನಿಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು suspend ಮಾಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅಚಾತುರ್ಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆಯೇ, ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಮೇಲೆ ದೂರು ಬರೆಯಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮುನಿಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ)—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಕೆಲವು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೂ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಇದರಿಂದ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಂಪ್ಲೇಂಟನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಡೆಯಾಗಲೀ, ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಗಿ ಮುಗಿದು ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ತರಹ ಆಗದಂತೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದವರು ಕಂಪ್ಲೇಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏಳೆಂಟು ಮೈಲಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಲಾರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಲೋಕಲ್ ಲಾರಿಗಳು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 700—800 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇನ್ಶೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಹಣ ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಲಾರಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಭಾಗ ಜನ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಲಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಬಡಜನರು ಇದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿ ಬೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆಯವರೆಗೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲಾರಿಗಳು 15 ದಿವಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿವಸ ರಿಪೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ 15—20 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲೋಕಲ್ ಲಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಲಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವವರನ್ನು, ಅವುಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ನೀತಿಯಾದರೂ ಬೇಡವೇ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಸಲ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಾರದು. ಅಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೊತ್ತು 9 ಗಂಟೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಓಡಾಡುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಕುಡಿದು ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಏಕೆ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿತವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಇರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೇ ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದರೂ ಸೌಖ್ಯಬೇಡವೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮುನಿಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ)

ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯು ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ರಸ್ತೆ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾಲು ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೋದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮರವನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ದೂರ ಮರಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಲು ನನಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ (ರಾಮನಗರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೆ, ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಕಮೀಷನರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದಕ್ಷರೂ, ಯೋಗ್ಯರೂ, ಸತ್ಯಸಂಧರೂ ಆದವರನ್ನು ಕಮೀಷನರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 300 ಜನರು ಈ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಇದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂಬುದು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರೇ ವಿನಾ ಬೇರೆಯವರಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೇನೋ ಬಲವಾದ ಕಾರಣವಿರಬಹುದು. ಈ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಡತನವೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅನೀತಿಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣವಿದೆಯೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆಯೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಅಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸಂದೇಹಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ವೇಗದಿಂದ ಹೋಗುವ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂತಹ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಸಾಯುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾವುಗಳು ಅನಾಹುತಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗಗಳಿಂದಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅನಾಹುತಗಳನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿವೇದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರಿಗೆ—ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಸಬೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ದಳಕ್ಕೆ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 30-40 ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ವಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೊ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಸಾಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಂಡಸರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ, ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುವ ಪೋಲೀಸರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದು, ಈ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೆಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ರಾಮನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 40 ಪೋಲೀಸರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೃಹವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರ ಮನೆಯ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೇನಾದರೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಲನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ತಿಂಗಳು ಎರಡನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಅವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಗೌರವ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. (ನಗು).

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಸಂದೇಹದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಹೆಂಗಸರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಗೌರವವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಕ್ಷಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ದಳದವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ದಳದವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಒಂದು ನೈತಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ—ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸತ್ಯ ಸಂಧತೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ತಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಹರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವ ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾಮೋಷಿ (ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಈ ಜೈಲಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇವೆ. ಈ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಹಿಡಿಯದೇ ಇರಲಾರದು, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದೋ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪುತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡೋ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡನೇದವರಿಗೆ ಲಂಚ ಕೊಟ್ಟೋ ಯಾವದೋ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪಾಪವೋ ಪುಣ್ಯವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೈಲಿನ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕವರ ವರ್ತನೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾನವತ್ವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವರ್ತನೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಜೈಲನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿಯವರು ಯಾವ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದರು ಅಂತಹ ಜೈಲಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಊಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ಜೈಲು ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೋ ಆದರೆ ಅದು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾಮೋಷಿ)

ತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲೂ 50 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟು ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋದದ್ದು, ಕೊಳೆತು ಹೋದದ್ದು ಇರುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಅಡಿಗೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಂಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೇಟ್‌ಗೆ ಕಾಂಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸ್ಯಾಂಪಲ್ ತೋರಿಸುವುದೇ ಒಂದು, ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಒಂದು.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Did you write anything about it ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾಮೋಷಿ.—ನಾವು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು ಅದು ತಮಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಾಗ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೆವು ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನೂ ಥ್ರೂ ದಿ ಜೈಲ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು, ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No letter addressed to the Speaker will be withheld by the Jail authorities.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾಮೋಷಿ.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೆನ್ಸಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಈ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮುಂಜಾನೆ 6 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ...

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let him give me the reference and I will look into it.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—A very important point has been raised and you have given a Ruling.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Not a Ruling ! When a Member of the Legislature, while in detention or in custody of Jail authorities, addresses a letter to the Speaker, the authorities are bound to transmit it to the Speaker for the same being dealt with. If there was any instance of the letter not being transmitted, it should have been brought to my notice. On the other hand, I did receive some communication and on that I took action with regard to the treatment of such prisoners, whether to be treated as Class I, the food that was to be given, the facilities to be given and the supply of books from the Library to them. Such facilities as were possible were given to them.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—He has made some representations through the Superintendent of the Jail. If it is a fact.........

Mr. SPEAKER.—It could be possibly in the ancient past. As soon as he came out of the Jail, he should have brought that to my notice.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That matter should be enquired as to whether the allegations made are right or wrong.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Even how if he gives facts, I will see to it, but delay is an important factor.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Every letter addressed to you must be forwarded to you. That is your Ruling. Whether that has been complied with by the Jail authorities will have to be enquired into when an allegation is made by a particular Member here.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—When certain applications had been forwarded, those applications had been attended to. Certain responsibilities were there and according to that, the duties were satisfied. When these petitions, which he now refers, are not received, it can be very well presumed that he did not address.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾವೋಷಿ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ (ಎ) ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಅಂತ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಸ್ವಂತ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆ. ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿರಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೂ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೆವು, ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೊ. ತಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If there is anything, he can come and meet me in my chambers.

Sri GANGADHARA NAMOSHI.– I have quoted one instance. ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ಸ್ ಆದ ನಾವು ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳು ಇದ್ದು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬರುವವರಿಗೇ ಈ ತರಹ ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಆ ಮೂಕ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವವರು ಯಾರು ? ಆ ಕೈದಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜೈಲ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಂತೆ ದರ್ಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪೋಲಿಸರು ಅಟೆನ್‌ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಐ ಜಿ ಪಿ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಾಗಿಲಿನವರೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅವರ ದರ್ಬಾರ್ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿರಿ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಮಾತು. ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇಂತಹ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದಪ್ಪದ್ದು ಬೂಟು, ಕಾಲು ಚೀಲ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾವಲು ಕಾಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ರೂಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಕಾಯದೇ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ-ಒಂದು ಸಲ ತಾವು ಫೈಲ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿರಿ-5 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಫೈನ್ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. 75—80 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗೆ 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಫೈನ್ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅವನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ? ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನೋಡುವವರು ? ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಆಂಟಿ ಕರಪ್‌ಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರಂತೂ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಯಾರೂ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರು ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು ? ಅಂತಹ ಮಹಾ ಪಾಪದ ನರಕ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn to assemble at 9-30 A.M. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at Thirty Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past of Nine the Clock on Thursday, the 12th March 1964.

WD 2580—GPB—900—9-6 1964